The Union and Eastern Journal.

"ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF OPPRESSION OVER THE MIND OR BODY OF MAN."—JEFFERSON.

LOUIS O. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor. BIDDEFORD, MAINE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856. VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 10.

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Agricultural.

March--Work to be Done.

Perhaps this, if any, may be called the farmer's month for leisure; still there is much which must be done, for our seasons, like the tides, will not wait on lazy operators.

Bean poles should be prepared, labels, rods for tomatoes, for those who use them; the larger market gardeners do not use rods for tomatoes, as their culture is found to be more profitable without them. Manures for new hot-beds, composed of leaves from the woods and horse-manure, mixed together, and placed under cover, if not done in last month. Composts made previous to commencing spring plowing and planting, so as to lose no time, should the spring prove early. If the weather be sufficiently mild, make and plant your hot-beds, in the latter part of the month, being careful not to plant them until the steam is well off, so as to leave your bottom heat not above seventy-two degrees Farenheit. If your straw mats were not made last month for covering hot-beds, make them now—give air fine days to your autumn plantings in hot-beds.

Do not sow new hot-beds in frosty weather, you will gain nothing by over-haste; if the weather permit, you may commence sowing cabbage, egg-plant, lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, &c., but not during strong frosts; these will do for your early plantings. Bridgeman recommends forcing asparagus, kidney beans, cucumber: plant peas, (Cobbet and Bridgeman,) potatoes; sow radish seed in cold beds, well protected; plant broad beans, and sow cabbage seed.—Give all your hot-beds strict attention; see them well protected at night, and give air as often as practicable in the day time.—Should any of your beds prove to be steaming, cover the necessary opening with some loose material, which will admit the escape of steam, without permitting the cold to check the beds or plants too suddenly, or to frost the plants if windy. If you have cauliflowers or broccoli of last year's growth heeled in for heading, give them full air by uncovering during the day, if not intensely cold, otherwise they will lose color, and show soiled leaves near the stalks. Cabbage stalks, from which the heads have been cut during the winter, and which were heeled in last fall should be fairly uncovered for sprouting, if you intend to have early cabbage sprouts; gardeners usually uncover a part of their cabbage stalks thus early, as if the sprouts succeed very early, they produce better profit.

Agricultural Condition of Maine.

The following interesting statistics exhibiting the agricultural condition of Maine, are gathered from the Report of Hon. Ezekiel Holmes, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, recently made to the Legislature:—

In point of numbers, the farmers of Maine eclipse either of the New England States—numbering 77,016, while New Hampshire has but 47,408; Vermont 48,312; Massachusetts 55,082; Rhode Island 8,398; Connecticut 31,756.

We have in the State 2,039,596 acres of improved land in farms, and 2,515,797 acres of unimproved land in farms. These added together will make 4,555,393 acres in all the farms.

The average of improved acres to each farmer in Maine, amounts to a fraction over twenty-six, which is a less number than can be found to a farmer in any other New England State. We also find that the whole value of these farms amounts to fifty-five millions of dollars, or a little more than twelve dollars per acre—that in 1850 there were bred in Maine 41,721 horses, 55 mules, 133,556 milch cows, 83,933 working oxen, 125,890 other cattle, 451,577 sheep, 54,598 swine, the whole of which stock is nearly ten millions of dollars.

There was raised in 1850, 296,259 bushels of wheat, a little more than a quarter what was raised before the weevil attacked the crop; 101,916 bushels of rye, 4,750,055 bushels of Indian corn; 2,181,037 bushels oats; 1,364,034 pounds of wool; 205,541 bushels peas and beans; 3,436,000 bushels of potatoes; 151,781 bushels of barley; 104,213 bushels of buckwheat.

Our orchards produced $342,865 worth; our market gardens $122,387—there was made 9,243,811 pounds of Butter, and 1,434,454 pounds of cheese.

That there was cut 755,889 tons of hay, and there was raised 9,000 bushels of clover seed, and 9000 bushels of other grass seeds.

That there was also raised 40,000 pounds of hops, 17,000 pounds of flax, 580 bushels of flax-seed, 550 pounds of silk cocoons.

There was 94,000 pounds of maple sugar, 3000 gallons of molasses, and 19,000 pounds of honey and bees wax collected. Our homemade manufactures being worth over a half million dollars, and the value of slaughtered animals more than a million and a half of dollars.

In 1850 there were 133,556 milch cows, affording about 9,243,911 pounds of butter, or about sixty-nine pounds to the cow.—There are seven States better than this.—New York the average to a cow is eighty-five pounds. The reason of cows not being equal to those of others must be that they are not so good and so well kept.

"Better cows, and better feed,
And Maine in butter, takes the lead."

In 1850 the amount of cheese, according to returns, were 2,434,454 pounds. Seven States also take the lead of us in the amount of cheese yielded per cow. Dr. Holmes says we ought to make more than enough butter to supply our population, and instead of sixty-nine pounds per cow, the average ought to be an hundred.

In regard to the article of wool we raised 1,364,034 pounds. This gives a fraction over two pounds to every individual in the State. It has been estimated, by those who have had experience in clothing people, that every individual requires, on the average, seven pounds per annum to make him comfortable. We have according to this, a deficiency of 3,835,966 pounds, which must be obtained from other sources.

In order to supply the deficiency we need to keep 245,322 more sheep than we now do. To winter these sheep would require 171,000 tons of hay, and allowing 77,000 farmers in Maine, each farmer to bring this about would have to raise a fraction over two tons more hay than is now produced. Many States are ahead of us in wool raising.—Vermont, with 268,000 less people than we have, or with only 48,312 farmers, has a half million more acres of land under improvement than we have; keeps over a half million more sheep than we do; clips over two millions of pounds of wool than we do.

In the number of working oxen we lead each of the other New England States, and only four States in the Union go beyond us in this respect. These are the large States of New York, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri; but in the size, symmetry, strength and docility of our oxen, we may safely challenge the whole Union.

To put Maine in the rank she should hold agriculturally, requires the fostering care of the State and the patient labor and research of individuals by establishing institutions where the science of farming may be taught, otherwise, it is to be feared we shall go backward.

By inspection of the tables of the census it will also appear that the ratio of the increase of our population is decreasing. The Secretary says:

How happens this? It is not because the natural laws of increase are checked among us, but because of emigration of our young men. They emigrate not for the want of room, but because that room is not pleasant to them—because they conceive there are greater advantages to be enjoyed in other States. This restlessness, this dissatisfied state of mind, can be obviated in no other way than by establishing and demonstrating to them that there are now equal or better advantages at home.—This brings us again to the point from which we started, via: that the mind must receive higher instruction, and that the physical and property condition will rise in proportion and our numbers increase accordingly.

Does it need any argument to prove this? Let us turn our eyes to any part of the world and see for ourselves whether it is exuberance of soil, or mildness and sweetness of climate, that exhibits the most flourishing and most profitable instances of agriculture; or whether it is not where these natural advantages are scarcely found, but where the mind of the operators is highly instructed, and "happily, honorably and industriously employed." It is "where the great purposes of heaven are fully carried out—the great duty of man thoroughly performed—the laws of our nature obeyed—the earth welcomes most cordially man's effort, and pays most bounteously his toil."

The report closes with some further observations on the importance of encouraging the various agricultural societies now in operation, and of looking to substance rather than show in exhibitions, which are merety exponents and not the ends of agricultural pursuits.

This report is but preliminary to another which will follow when the necessary information and returns are made from the various agricultural societies.

* * *

FARINACEOUS ALIMENT OBTAINED FROM STRAW. The attention of agriculturists in France has recently been directed to the discovery of a method of converting a straw into a kind of bran. This discovery has been claimed by two individuals. The first is a miller near Dijon, who, it is said, on trying the mill-stone of a new mill, discovered the possibility of converting straw into a nourishing food. The second, M. Jos. Maitre, of Vilotte, near Chatillion.

This distinguished agriculturist, known for the purity and perfection of his breeds of sheep, conceived the idea of converting into farina not only the straw of wheat and other grains, but hay, trefoil, lucern, sanfoin, etc. His efforts are said to have been perfectly successful, and his discovery arrived at, not by chance, but by long experiment and research. The aliment which he has produced is said to be a complete substitute for bran. It is given to sheep and lambs, who consume it with avidity, and may be given to all other graminiverous animals as a grateful and substantial food.—We know in this country that the mere chopping of straw adds greatly to its powers by facilitating mastication and digestion. We may believe that a more perfect comminution of its parts will produce a corresponding effect, and extend very widely the uses of straw and other fodder as a means of feeding our domestic animals.

* * *

THE DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS. The winter's severity has fallen upon no portion of the animated creation with greater rigor than upon the feathered tribe. The poor birds are now literally in a starved condition. The snow covers the ground over a vast track of country, completely cutting off their usual supply of food, or compelling them to subsist on poisonous leaves or berries. They are driven to farmers' barns, stacks and houses for something to eat. The boys trap or shoot them by thousands. The danger is that all the insectiverous birds in the country will be destroyed, which could not happen without injury to the farmers' crops next summer, myriads of destructive insects.

Miscellaneous.

From the Cayuga Chief.

Drawing Room, Hut, and Cottage.

BY T. W. B.

Few movements which have occupied the attention of the world can present history more intensely thrilling, than the temperance reformation. Its scenes have stirred every fountain in the human heart. The wildest flight of fiction, is overreached by the every day reality. Sometimes the full sunshine will follow the darkest shadows, and clothe the blackened wastes with more than summer verdure.

It had been a stirring day in the city of ———. The temperance hosts had been there in their regalia, and with their music and banners.

We love to look upon a procession of good and true men, and so had turned out of the ranks to await its passing on a street corner. The heart always leaps to the sound of the footfall as strong men march to the sound of the drum beat.

As the long line wound away over the hill, the sound of the music coming in gentle swells, and the low sunbeams bathing in wondrous beauty the silken streamer of the Order, some one took my hand and said:

"O, Mr., I wish you would make my pa like those men."

The speaker was a boy of ten summers, perhaps, clear-skinned, his eye deeply blue, his features even beautiful, and his long, flaxen locks, like masses of twisted gold, resting upon his shoulders. It was a vision of beauty and health in dirt and rags.

As we looked down upon his face, upturned like a transparent spring of water, large drops swam upon the lids, and there was a quivering of the finely chiseled lips, the whole appearance one of touching sadness.

"Don't say you can't!" he again plead, as he continued to look us in the eye, and tightened his hold upon our hand. "*I know* you can. Won't you let my pa wear this?" and he took hesitatingly hold of the regalia we held in our hand.

"Do you want your pa to wear such as this?" we asked him.

"O, yes, sir, *so* much—you don't know how much."

"Why, my little man, do you want him to wear it?"

"Cause, them wear 'em never drink whiskey."

"Does your pa drink whiskey?"

"Yes, sir—sometimes."

The tear grew larger and brighter on the boy's lid, and he watched his dirty foot, as he kicked his toes into the soil.

"Does your pa ever strike you when he has been drinking?"

"Yes, sir—sometimes," and the full tear swam over the lid, and fell upon my hand. It glowed hotly there like a molten drop, and sent a fire through my veins-

"Have you got a mother?"

"O, yes, sir—*she* never strikes me."

No, no, we thought, through all the bitter desolations of the rum scourge, the mother clings to her child idols. Taking the child's hand we followed him to his home.

What a home for childhood! It was one of the poorest class of Irish huts, no windows, an old quilt for a door, and no floor but the hard beaten ground. The hogs were rooting lazily in front, one basking at the very entrance. To the knock upon the loose board, a mild voice answered, "come in."

The woman looked up with evident astonishment and mortification, and with more of grace than is usually found in such tenements, handed us the only chair in the room, and that backless and nearly bottomless.—Though embarrassed, her manners had something that told of a better day and position. But the garb and the features told their story of wrong. We have seen many a sad face in our day, but few more so than that of the Irish mother. We apologized for our visit, by saying that her boy urged us home with him.

"And a poor home ye have found it, sir!" he answered, with sigh. "It was not so once, indeed, it was not," and she bowed her head convulsively over the neck of her boy.

"Don't cry, ma, any more; this man's come home with me to make pa stop drinking whiskey. O, *won't* that be good, ma?" and he wound his arms around her neck.

"O, little's the hope o' that, Michael!—And sure it is, I have prayed this many a year for that day."

"But, mother, he's going to wear such as this, [pulling my regalia from my hat,] and march with lots of 'em, and won't *never—never* drink any more. See mother!"

The woman looked vacantly at the emblem, and motioned for him to put the regalia back in the hat. As her reserve wore off, she in answer to our inquiries, told the story of her wrongs. She was born in a home of fair means in Ireland, married with fair hopes, and for the first years of wedded life was happy. After coming to this country, her husband took to drinking, and since that time she had seen "a world of sorrow."

"Many and many is the day, when me boy and meself are cold and hungry in the winter times. But it's the whiskey that does it—it's not Michael himself, at all, at all."

While we were conversing, the husband came in. He was intoxicated, sullen, and bent a glowering expression upon us from under his matted hair. To our frank salutation, he barely growled an answer, throwing himself heavily on the bed, and calling for whiskey.

We will not take time to detail our two hours' struggle to reach that man's heart, and win his confidence. Round and round we went, but to meet with a surely rebuff every time we approached him. He even told us to mind our own affairs and not be troubling honest people.

Providence often works by slight instrumentalities. It all at once entered our mind that associations connected with our native land, are strong and undying in every race. We remembered the history of a sick regiment in Quebec, cured by the bagpipes, strong men dancing in spite of themselves, as they were stirred by the hornpipes of old Caledonia. We hesitatingly commenced humming an Irish melody, hope kindling in our heart, as we saw the drunken man beating time with his foot, finally striking in and singing in a touching tone the familiar air. We had found an avenue to the man's heart, and we pursued our advantage. We talked of Ireland—of the sorrows of her poor when they begged for corn, and laid down to die without coffin, shroud or grave.

"Yes," said he, tears coming in his eyes, "and your agle come from over the say and dropped bread from his beak to feed the starving ones."

At last we ventured to present the subject nearest our thoughts. For a moment he was sullen again, but we followed up the advantage. To the objections that he had neither clothes or money, we replied that he could work for us at some future time. By this ruse we secured his consent to let us propose him to the Division.

By a special dispensation, Michael——— was proposed and initiated. Hardly yet sober, and excited by the step he was taking, he could scarcely stand, and clung to me like a frightened child.

"And will ye *blind* me?" he whispered in my ear as I went out to escort him from the ante-room.

He was initiated. He gave the responses with an energy and earnestness which thrilled all present.

"*Salute your brother!*" said MILLS, and a hundred hands were extended for the greeting, a heart in every one. We stood a little back and looked upon the eloquent scene with a full heart—the feelings swelled a moment and then ran over in a flood of joy upon the cheek. Michael——— was weeping and saying, "God bless ye!" as fast as he could between his sobs, tears raining unchecked from his cheeks.

"Where is Mr. Brown—sure he has a hand to give me now!" he inquired, half sadly.

"Here, my brother, ready to shake your hand, if there is any left."

"God be praised, Michael ——— has hand enough for the likes of ye, to the end of the world!" and he turned, taking my extended hand in both of his, and bowing upon, and covering it over and over with kisses, and fast-dropping tears and sobbing prayers.

"My God—my God! I did not know that I had a friend in America; O, what a change is this! And Michael——— will be once more a man!"

Near a hundred men were weeping like children over the lost MAN found. All business was suspended, and the spirit moved upon all. Michael was called upon to say something, and got up. Silently, first with one hand and then the other, he wiped the tears from his eyes. Not a word could he say, and around the room tears might have been heard falling, it seemed to us, so deep was the stillness.

"*Let me go home! Mary must know of this?*" at last burst from his swelling heart, and he rushed for the door.

Angels might have wept for joy over the scene in that rude hut, when Michael again entered it. It was one never to be forgotten.

A cup of oil, with a rag in it, was the lamp which burned dimly, and Mrs. ——— sitting before the broken stove, her head bowed in her hands. She started, as if from slumber, as we entered, and not without surprise, for several of the brotherhood followed from the Division Room to the hut.

Michael stood a full minute, looking upon his wife, as if at an utter loss what to say. Slowly a light kindled in his eye, and his lips parted with a smile, sad but sweet, and he said:

"*Mary!*"

The tones were scarcely above a whisper but they were thrillingly distinct and richly tremulous with suppressed emotion. The wife started as she heard his voice, and bent her gaze wonderingly upon her husband's face, and then inquiringly upon those standing around him. Naught was heard but the deep breathing of the boy upon his cot of rags.

"*Mary!*"

The tones now throbbed with emotion—they were joyous, half exultant.

"Look at me now, Mary! I'M SOBER!—Look me in the eye, and bless our Holy Mother, that I tell ye true. O believe me now, Mary!" and he locked his hands convulsively, and looking beseechingly into the changing face of the half doubting wife.

"*Mary!*"

There was agony now in the ringing appeal, for the tide of joy was ebbing back, as if repulsed.

"As ye hope for mercy, believe me. I'm Michael ——— now, and a drunkard no longer!"

"Mother of Christ! could I believe this real, my poor heart would break with joy!"

She stood with her hand hard pressed upon her brow, the blood crimsoning her neck and face, and again leaving her pale as death. Half awakened hope trembled in her tones, as she again raised her head and looked her husband in the eye.

"I tell ye, Mary," he almost shouted in his agony, "it is as true as God is true—Michael ——— is a MAN to night. No more whiskey here! Do you hear that? You shall be happy again, Mary, I swear it.—*Look, Mary, and believe! I am a son of Temperance, and have a hundred brothers to stand by me,*" and he flung the white regalia with its emblem of "red, white and blue," over his shoulders and lifted his form proudly to its full height.

That emblem, the tones of his voice, his changed apparel, the fast falling tears, had the eloquence of truth, to the long-despairing wife, and she trembled from head to foot. And then the heart gave way, and in voice and tears the flood of happiness burst forth. With a wild, startling shout of joy, she flung herself upon his neck, and sobbed as though her heart would burst its walls.

"O, Michael, Michael! my own noble Michael! This joy is more than I can bear. It is too much happiness after so much sorrow—indeed it is. I am happier now than the day we wed."

Lifting her face from his neck, and proudly tossing her hair over her shoulders, she stood a moment as if to realize that it was not all dream, and again fell upon his neck and wept. There were other weepers, looking upon the scene through their tears.

"Where is Michael?" inquired the reformed man, as he now thought of his boy. Then stealing to the place where he lay, he kneeled down and in silence hung over him for a moment, and then shouted, "Michael!"

The boy started at the sound of that voice, as though it had been the hiss of a serpent.

"Don't be afraid, Michael, it's your father, my poor, injured boy, you won't hate me now, will you? Your pa is. sober, and will never drink any more. Do you hear that, Michael?"

It was touching to hear the kneeling parent pleading with his child, for the love that he feared rum had banished. Michael instinctively gathered from the tone and manner, that his father was not drunk.—Seeing the regalia upon his father's neck, he caught the rosette and kissed it. Then winding his arms trustingly around the parent's neck, he said:

"O, my own good pa, I'm *so* glad you got that on. Now you'll love ma and I, I know you will, and, when I want bread you *won't* scold, and—and—"

"Strike you? No, no, never!" and the humbled parent covered his child with his repentant kisses. Then springing into the middle of the room, he shouted,

"Michael——— is a man again! Hear that, Mary! and then his eye fell upon her tattered garb, and wandered around the miserable room, his head falling with shame.

"But this shall not be long. We'll have bread to eat, and clothes to wear, for Michael ——— is a Son of Temperance and will never drink rum again."

With many tears and mutual God bless you's, we left the reformed man for the night, prouder than ever of the cause which went hunting among the graves of manhood, for the angels which are ever watching there.

Three years had passed since the incidents we have detailed, and were again called to the city of ———. The temperance hosts had again gathered in their strength, to commemorate the anniversary of our National Independence. As we stood upon the crossing with a friend, a well-dressed and handsome youth came and stood near, frequently eyeing us with more than ordinary interest. With a manner frank and yet modest, he at last advanced and tendered his hand, accompanyied with the usual salutation.

"Perhaps you do not know me," he spoke half sadly. "Don't you remember three years ago?"

"Certainly I do—it was the meeting of the Grand Division."

"Yes, and don't you remember me?"

"I do not, were you here?"

"Don't remember me!" and his countenance fell under our gaze. "Don't you remember Michael ———, the boy that wanted you to make his pa stop drinking?" and he looked eagerly into my face.

"I do," we answered, for the incident of the night in the drunkard's home, came back clear and distinct to our mind. "And are *you* Michael ———?"

"Yes, sir, and I'm glad to see you."

"Are your father and mother living?"

"Yes, sir. They talk about you every day, and mother prays for you every night."

"Does your father drink now?"

"O, *no*, sir! he never has since you were to our house."

To our wish to go and see his parents, he eagerly assented, and we passed into the suburbs. It was our turn to be astonished, when the boy stopped before a neat cottage, with veranda and blinds, and a yard filled with choice shrubbery. As the door opened however, we were more surprised. A well-dressed lady met us with a grace and cordiality known only to good breeding.

She had not forgotten us, and with whispered blessings, covered our reluctant hand with kisses. All seemed like a dream—the work of enchantment. The old board shanty had vanished, and around us were evidences of elegance and comfort. A cane bottomed chair was presented, instead of the stool of three years before. And the woman -what a change in her. The eye was filled with light of happiness; there was bloom on the cheek, and elasticity in the step. The boy was not satisfied until he had dragged from the parlor a heavy, hair-seat rocking chair, and placed it before us.

"There! sit in that. Ma says we owe it all to you."

And then the books were brought, the new clothes exhibited, and school achievments told in eager and excited tones.

"We have short-cake evety day, now, Mr. Brown, for pa is always sober, and we take—O! *so much* comfort. I'm at the head of my class in school, and they don't call me a 'little stinking paddy any more!'"

O, the transforming magic of temperance. We were standig in the midst of its trophies, with a swelling heart. Here was a home paradise, blooming like a vineyard upon the scoria which the volcano of three years before had poured out to wither and blast with consuming heat.

The boy was gone a few moments, and soon returned with his father in company.

As he entered, he sprang forward with a cry of joy, grasped the extended hand, and sobbed.

"My savior!"

"In the hand of God, only!" we answered, and prevented him from kneeling where he stood.

"O," said he, I have longed for this day, that I might show you the work of your hands. And so has Mary. We're happy, now, sir—very happy—and God has blessed the labor of my hands. Here, look, in the crib is an angel Heaven has lent us since you were here, and we have given him your name, sure it will never harm him, but make him a Son of temperance. We shall teach him to love you, indeed we shall."

"Yes," chimed in the boy, pa loves you. Ma says she never cries any more only when she's happy. She says she loves pa as well as she ever did, and *loves you most as well as she does pa!*"

We all smiled in the midst of our tears—we were all happy. A brighter afternoon and evening than we there spent, is not anchored in the past. Not until a late hour did we turn away to move homeward. The stars were bright, and we looked upward through tears to the Great Worthy Patriarch above, and out over the world with a deeper and holier faith in humanity. In that one chapter of the reform, we had seen enough to reward for all past effort, and to nerve us for those of the future. The two pictures come often before us—the wretched hut, with its rags, hunger and heart-desolations; the cottage, with all the comforts of life, a sober husband and happy family.—And as we remember them, we battle on more cheerily for the day the plague shall be banished from all homes.

* * *

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

DOWN AMONGST THE COAL.

None but those who have visited the coal lands of our State can form any idea of the immensity of the mining operations. They are stupendous. They swallow up every other business thought. Coal is the great staple; it is hardly paradoxical to style it the bread of life. During the last year, the profits accruing to the State from the mines were upwards of nineteen millions of dollars; in coming time, when the number of capitalists is increased, and the facilities for operations become greater, who can calculate the wealth that will pour from these Golcondas of coal? Schuylkill County is the present great theatre of action. I visited the place a short time since to witness the operations.

Pottsville, the principal town of the county, was at one time the scene of very extensive works; they are now worn out, and the operations are proceeding further into the interior. The city is said to be completely undermined. As the veins are followed up, small settlements become formed along the route; as they give out, the villages die away, and new settlements are formed at the next scene of operations. For this reason the great coal works are found at short distances from the city; in time they will be moved further into the State, and in time again, perhaps, (though should the world exist forever, it can hardly be,) they will die away altogether. I visited one of these settlements—called St. Clair—for the purpose of being initiated into the underground mysteries of smoke and flame, and to see the men that work in it all the time. There are nine or ten mines in extensive operation here; the entire population of the place consists of the miners and their families.

Having obtained the advice of an experienced person, as the most safe and interesting of the works, I prepared with a friend and a couple of guides, to make the descent.

I was deterred for a time by the rememberance of the fearful accidents, which occur almost daily in the mines—by the tho't of the terrible fire damp, which may burst from the mountain of coal at any moment; but finally curiosity prevailed over every other feeling, and my fears being somewhat lessened by the assurance of the guides, I jumped with more boldness than might be expected, into the little car. There are seven ways of making the descent—the method we chose was by means of the inclined plane. With all my desire, and all my boasted assurance, I felt decidedly uncomfortable.—The yawning chasm into which we were to pass looked gloomy enough. I paid particular attention to the iron cable (as thick as my arm) attached to the car, and felt perfectly satisfied in my own mind that it was not sufficiently strong; and my foreboding feelings were in nowise lessened by seeing the guides jump into the car, with a number of little lamps, one for each of us. This hinted fitfully of what was to come.

I shall never forget the awful thump that my heart gave, when our guide shouted to the engineer, "NOW THEN!" And we began to roll slowly into the gaping abyss.—The speed was increased by degrees, until we were being whirled along with the utmost velocity. The sensation experienced on leaving the surface, and all bright things, thus to be dashed, as it were, into the very bowels of the Earth, is overwhelming, and cannot be described. I felt as if a tremendous weight was placed upon my chest, causing my respiration to becomed labored and heavy; this weight become lighter, but was never entirely removed during my stay in the mine.

Down! Down! Down! I thought the old car would never stop. "Should the chain break!" I scarce dared to whisper to myself. At last after what must have been a little time, but which seemed to me a great while, the speed slackened, and the car stopped as we rode to the level; here the party stepped out on the ground. I could now see clearly the path we had travelled. The slope was about four hundred yards long, and sunk at an angle of about 42 deg.—looking up from the bottom the entrance seemed a little patch of light so far off, and so small that I felt as if we were in the middle of the Earth.

Where the car had stopped was an open space, some twenty feet square. In the center of it opposite the opening, stood a blazing, four-side grate, holding five or six bushels of coal; I was informed that this fire was kept burning, to produce a greater draft into the mine. Branching off from this central position, were various galleries or passages pointing in every direction. These follow the courses of various veins. Railways [illegible] through the entire length of each, which all connected at this mine proper. The coal is forwarded thither from the distant working grounds, and from thence to the surface. The whole of the arrangements are very beautiful, the loaded cars arrive with the utmost regularity from the various gangways, are shipped to the surface with the rapidity almost of thought, and again and again return, ever insatiate. We were taken into one of these passages, called the "great chestnut" vein, and explored it to its utmost limits: this vein proceeded over a quarter of a mile; other veins were also of considerable length. The entire passage-ways in the mine, extended between four and five miles. Think of this, in the heart of the Earth, where every piece must be knocked away by the blow of a pick.

There seems to be a regular system of streets, that is to say, an irregular system, for they cross and recross each other at every imaginable curves and angle, and through them troops of mules, with loaded and empty cars, are seen passing continually. When once a mule goes into the mines, he stays there for life. He had best take a long look behind him, when he is put into the fatal car, for it's the last time he'll see the sun. Stables are prepared for them, (which they don't occupy much however,) and they eat and work—sleep and work—work and die, down there amongst the coal. Many a man does the same thing above ground.

As we were proceeding along an avenue, one of the guides remarked that the walking was remarkably good for this season of the year. This I understood to be facetious. seeing that the water had been nearly up to my ankles all the way, and endeavored to smile as in duty bound. I discovered, however, that our friend was not only perfectly serious, but very true in his remark, as it was by no means unusual for the mud to be knee-deep in the galleries. The water oozes out of the rocks and coal—sometimes and in some placed in drops, at other times in perfect streams—continually. It sounds like rain, always falling. The farther you go down of course, the greater the annoyance becomes; and in very deep mines, powerful pumps have to be kept in constant operation, in order to prevent the water from accumulating too rapidly.

Not the least interesting feature in this underground city, was the miners at work. The lights are so feeble that we come continually and unexpectedly upon the little squads of workers. The lamps, indeed, shine sometimes so dimly, that you can scarcely distinguish the burrowing, moving mass, from the black stuff around it. Sometimes, however, large lamps, are hung up all around, and you are enabled to inspect more closely their operations. There is however, not a great deal to witness in the mechanical execution. Knocking the coal from the rocks with his pick, and piling it in the cars which are to convey it to the sun, constitutes the miners employment. To come across a body of these men thus engaged, you would think indeed, that it was a very Hades, and that the miners were fiends incarnate. The peculiar smut from the coal gives a most demoniacal expression to the countenance, and the effect of the light and shadows on a group is startling in the extreme.

I walked on musingly. Pick! Pick! Pick! and the fall of the coal, varied by the calling of the mule-boy to his animals, and the rolling off of the car.

Their occupation is suggestive, too, tho't I, burrowing in the fire-stuff forever.

The guide who accompanied me, seemed quite an intelligent person, and I learned a number of interesting facts from his conversation. He spoke of the operations, of the arrangement of signals, of the manners and regulations of the mines, and of many other things. After telling me the dull routine of a miner's life, I threw up my hands—

"What are these men whose souls cannot point them to something better than this?"

"Sir," said my friend, "you are mistaken. The miner is as happy in his occupation, and as proud of it, as you are of yours. These things must be done; you should rather thank God that there are men to be found ready and willing to do them.

Hardly rebuked by this—"it did not answer my doubt," I said; "I did not see how any one could choose such a life."

"That," said the guide is a mystery—very probably because their fathers and grandfathers were miners before them, and they have never seen or heard of anything better. It is, however, certain, that they are contented and in their way, happy. I know many an old miner, those who have been in eminent peril of their lives scores of times, who would rather now work down in these mines, in the midst of the fire-damp—than labor on the surface for treble a miner's wages. It is a thing we cannot explain, but it is so."

My guide went on in his garrulous, though interesting strain. He spoke of the terrible fire-damp—the most deadly enemy of the operator. Scarcely a day passes but some are burned with it, often fatally. It is harmless of itself, but on contact with fire, explodes with a terrific force—burning every one within its reach. It occurs more generally in mines where there is want of ventilation, but no mine is entirely free from it—any blow from a pick may let a flood of the poisonous vapor out upon the operator. The fact of the damp being fired in any part of the mine, becomes immediately known to those in the other galleries by a peculiar sensation in the head. It feels as if powerfully compressed on either side about the temples together with a smarting, tingling in the eyes. When the miner becomes conscious of this, (and he knows but too well what it portends,) the best thing he can do is to drop like a dead man, and grovel into the mud and water—drop instantly and thrust his head, feet and hands into the mire as far as possible. Should he accomplish this in time, the gas may pass over him without harm; but should he neglect the warning, or even be too tardy to take advantage of it, he must suffer most horribly. Instances have been known where men, though half buried in the mud, have had the flesh burned from their backs as the destroyer passed over them.

After a labored recital of these terrors, the guide turned to me coolly, and asked if I should like to see some of the fire-damp?

"See some of it!" I almost shrieked.

"Yes said he, "with the Davy's safety lamp, I can show it to you with perfect impunity."

I thanked him hurriedly, but declined the offer.

Numerous other perils assail the operator every day. The fire-damp is not the only deadly agent from which he suffers. There is another vapor sometimes exhaled, called the black damp, which suffocates the victim. There is no escape from this—death is inevitable. Many a man, too, has met his end by the falling of huge masses of coal, and the crushing in of embankments. The guide related several instances of this kind within his memory, and said that men had been known to disappear suddenly, and that nothing had been heard of them for a long, long time afterwards, when their remains were found by their fellow-workmen in digging after coal.

We had now gone over the entire grounds, and we were returned to the place of embarkation. The beat that my heart gave in going down, was nothing to the throb I felt in every vein, on beholding again the sun. I felt as if a heavy weight was taken from my breast suddenly, and had left me as light as a fairy. Still I shall never regret my visit to a coal mine.

* * *

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Feb. 28.

U. S Steamship Niagara.

This immense ship built by Messrs J. & G. Steers, will be launched from the Navy Yard on the 22d inst. She is one of five now in process of construction for the U. S. Navy. Her main dimensions are—Tonnage 5,200; extreme length on deck, 345 feet; load line 323 feet. She is full ship-rigged; mainmast 111 feet long, and 3 feet 4 inches in diameter; mainyard 55 feet long, and mizen spanker boom 67 feet. Full complement of men 400.

The following materials—exclusive of armament and machinery—have been used in her construction:

Live oak timber, cubic feet,	40,000
White oak timber, cubic feet,	10,000
White plank, superficial feet,	11,000
Yellow pine timber, cubic feet,	42,000
Yellow pine plank, superficial feet,	60,000
White pine timber, cubic feet,	3,000
White pine plank, superficial feet,	42,000
Iron, lbs.,	850,000
Copper, lbs.,	140,000
Spikes, lbs.,	20,000

The armament will consist of twelve 11-inch pivot guns, to carry 170 pound shot, and a charge of 15 lbs. of powder.

The machinery is from the Fulton Iron works. The boilers, four in number, contain over 8000 brass tubes, and weigh about 280,000 libs. She has three engines. The bed plates weigh 52,000 lbs.; the straight shafts 90,000 lbs.; the crank shaft, 45,000 lbs.; the cylinders, 59,000 lbs.; condensers, 68,000 lbs.; pistons, piston rods, pillow block, caps, and cupolas, about 40,000 lbs.

The cost of this superb craft will be not far from $1,000,000. She is to be full rigged, and her builder, Mr. Steers, estimates that she will go 17 knots under an hour with a good breeze, and 15 knots under steam.

It has been erroneously stated that this steamer will be the largest in the world—The Adriatic (for the Collins line), now upon the stocks, at the Messrs. Steer's yard, will be larger by several hundred tons.—Her main dimensions are:—Length over all, 352 feet; extreme breath of hull, 50 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet 2 inches; tonnage, 5,888, carpenter's measurement.—Like the Niagara, this steamer is divided into water-tight compartments. Her engines (oscillating) are from the Novelty works, 12 feet stroke, and cylinders a hundred inches. The Messrs. Steers are rapidly hastening the completion of the Adriatic, and she will probably be ready for launching by the middle or last of March.

Even the Adriatic will be greatly surpassed, in point of dimensions, by a new British steamer called the "Great Eastern," which is now building in London, to ply, it is said, between that port and Portland, Me.

The Great Eastern is built of iron. The Adriatic, as far as we know, will be the largest wooden vessel in the world.

* * *

☞ It is related of a certain New England divine, who flourished not many years ago, and whose matrimonial relations are supposed not to have been of the most agreeable kind, that one Sabbath morning, while reading to his congregation the parable of the supper, in Luke xiv., in which occurs this passage—"And another said I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them; I pray thee to have me excused; and another said, I have married a wife, and therefore cannot come"—he suddenly paused at the end of his verse, drew off his spectacles, and looking around on his hearers, said with emphasis—"The fact is, my brethren, one woman can draw a man farther from the kingdom of heaven than *five yoke of oxen.*"

From the New York Independent.

HENRY WARD BEECHER UPON KANSAS.

A battle is to be fought. If we are wise it will be bloodless. If we listen to the pusillanimous counsels of men who have never shown one throb of sympathy for liberty, we shall have blood to the horses' bridles. If we are firm and prompt to obvious duty, if we stand by the men of Kansas, and give them all the help that they need, the flame of war will be quenched before it bursts forth, and both they of the West, and we of the East, shall, after some angry mutterings, rest down in peace.—But if our ears are poisoned by the advice of men who never rebuke violence on the side of power, and never fail to inveigh against the self-defence of wronged liberty, we shall invite aggression and civil war.—And let us know assuredly that civil war will not burst forth in Kansas without spreading. Now, if bold wisdom prevails, the conflict will be settled afar off, in Kansas, and without blows or blood. But timidity and indifference will bring down blows there, which will not only echo in our houses, hitherward, but will, by and by, lay the foundation for an armed struggle between the whole North and the South.—Shall we let the spark kindle? or shall we quench it now? But, that intelligent citizens may the better judge, let the facts of this case be reviewed.

At the adoption of our constitution a system of slavery, thought to be then declining, and that would be ejected by the *vis medicatrix* of the spirit of liberty among the people and in their institutions, received unexpected vigor and growth from various commercial and political reasons; and from being a mere peccant humor in the blood, it has well nigh come to be the blood itself of this great government! So that, with an outward form of freedom, with laws and institutions bearing the civil aspect of liberty, the veins of this government are filled with black blood, and the heart and every artery beat with the fatal current of slavery.

In 1819 slavery demanded a portion of free territory. It was refused. The fierce battle that followed was not fought out to the end as it should have been. The compromise since, and like all compromises since the world began, between unscrupulous Power and timid Liberty, was but a device of Knavery for taking breath. The peace always promised for such concession is a peace for repairing damages, for forging arms, and for arraying new influences and implements. Liberty was bribed to yield a noble province to the devastations of slavery, with the solemn guarantee that no slavery should ever touch the soil north of a given line; *that*, by the moral pledge of the whole South, expressed through a legislative act, was made inviolate to freedom. It was a treacherous pact. It was hollow from the beginning. While the territory concerned lay far beyond the reach of emigration, while it was a hunter's wilderness, it was not molested. The moment that the growth of our country brought our population to the borders of this territory, and it was soon to be settled, Slavery, without an appeal to the people, without the suspicion of the coming up of such a question in Congress, by a *coup d'etat*, annulled this agreement for liberty, and declared Kansas and Nebraska alike open to all settlers, and that their institutions should be determined for freedom or slavery by the will of their actual settlers.

The feet of freedom are nimble. The feet of slavery, shod with iron for crushing, move slowly. A thousand free settlers will move with all their utensils to a region before a hundred men with the torpid foot of slavery can move or start.

Liberty is so rich that it is apt to ferment. Slavery has but a single selfishness, and is not embarrassed by conflicting interests.—Liberty, breeding innumerable industries and stirring within men life and independence, is full of divisions and strifes. Slavery cannot split. It is thin, gaunt, compact, tenacious. In productive organizing force Liberty is mighty; in councils and concert she is weak. In creative force slavery is imbecile, but in ambition and in council and unit and efficient.

If the South were to attempt to cope with the North, on the field of Kansas, by simple emigration, by taking possession of the land for industry, they would be detected before they began. This was apparent. The only hope lay in violence. Violence was tried.—At the hiss of an unscrupulous man, hordes of wild and indolent fellows that hang about the towns and cities of slave States, as gigantic vermin, rushed into Kansas, crushed the free and actual settlers at the polls, and by a wholesale fraud, not even denied or disguised, reared up a legislature whose office it was to forge law for the benefit of slavery and for the extinction of liberty. And well they performed their work.

Consider this wrong, O ye freemen of the North! This was the territory given to freedom by the God who made it; by the institutions and spirit of the country which owned it; by the desires of the North, and by the most solemn agreements of the South.

When the day came for freedom to take it, the South broke down its treacherous promises, opened the gates, and let forth its children to enter the race against liberty; yet, solemnly declaring that the one which took possession first should hold and control it. Free settlers took it. Slavery lagged behind and lost it.

Seeing itself defeated in this nefarious scheme, the South, treacherous again, poured armed men across her border to plant by violence a legislature there, and this coerced and fraudulent legislature dared to legalize slavery, to defend it against even discussion by binding a law around every free throat like a halter. Lest it be thought that we exaggerate, we give two sections of the laws of this pseudo-legislature.

"Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magizine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiment, doctrine, advice or inuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this territory, written, printed, published, or circulated in this territory, any book, paper, magizine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

It was to such laws that armed scoundrels of Missouri swore that the free settlers of Kansas should submit. Northern men, taught to think, to discuss, to make the commerce of opinions free as the air that surrounded them, though in an immense majority, were required by a pitiful crew of wretches thrust over the border of the State for a mere purpose of violence, to accept these laws that outrage every institution of the land, and every historic antecedent of our country, or be cut down and shot. It was thought, perhaps, that these sturdy settlers could be made to throw up the undigested milk of liberty, as easily as they do who disgrace New England in the chief places of government at Washington. But the men of Kansas were men of stomach. They had digested every crumb of liberty.—It had gone into their blood and bones. It had fashioned their heart and conscience.—It had made men and Christians of them.

When the ill-gathered rabble drew near to Lawrence, threatening to raze it to the ground unless they would yield up every sentiment of honor, and fall down before Satan and worship him, the men of Lawrence raised their defences, took their arms determined to beat off violence by force.

That courage saved them. The rifle brought peace. Had they begun unarmed, had they been pusillanimous, had they had such Christians as infest the North, who justify arms for tyrants, but inveigh against self-defence on the side of freedom, we should have had a monstrous tragedy of violence and blood.

The storm was held back, but not dispersed. The same men are still in Kansas, face to face. The same ruthless assault from the South will be renewed. The same manly breasts will meet the war. Already we hear the muttering in the clouds of those thunder-voices which will yet roll over the prairies and reverberate along the Alleghanies! There is but little time, but that little may save us from civil war! It is a spark now. A foot may tread it out. But if it kindles, it will sweep the prairies in sheets of flame. The foot that should tread it out was bred among the New Hampshire hills. But the shadow of the Government, black as midnight, falls upon Free State men; its lurid smile is with the aggressor. When God stood among the oppressed, Egypt was dark and Goshen was light. In our day, rulers cast the blaze of full favor upon Egypt, and the scorn and blackness of their wrath upon the land of Goshen!

Who are these armed men that already confront each other, and between whom this whole land is called to decide? How have they come into this Territory, and what are their errands? On the one side are the representatives of civilization, on the other of barbarism. On the one side stand men of liberty, Christianity, industry, arts, and of universal prosperity; on the other are the waste and refuse materials of a worn-out Slave-State population—men whose ideas of society and civilization are comprised in the terms, a rifle, a horse, a hound, a slave, tobacco and wiskey; beyond these there is nothing but an annual uproarious camp meeting, where they get just enough religion to enable them to find out that the Bible justifies all the immeasurable vices and wrongs of slavery. The Free-State men come hither with books, with newspapers, with free schools, with lyceums, with churches, and the whole retinue of beneficient institutions of Christian civilization.

The slave State men come without books, without enough education to read if they had them, without schools or a wish for them. They come with statutes framed for making free thought a sin, free speech a penitentiary offence, a free press punishable with death, if it in the least loosens the bonds of oppression.

The men of the North come with rare industry; with mechanic arts, with all implements of husbandry. They build towns; they found cities; they convert a wilderness to a garden, and will transmit to coming generations an inheritance such as Old England and such as New England never saw.

The men of the South, reared where labor is a disgrace, are without mechanic arts, without habits of industry, without organizing tendencies, without the creative force which builds up new societies. They come to curse the land with a system of husbandry which the earth detests, as well it may, for the foot of the slave burns the soil like fire. It is the agriculture of exhaustion.—It is the husbandry of impoverishment. If the South enoculates the State with her leprosy, the plains of Kansas are fairer and richer to-day as a wilderness than they ever will be again. For slavery robs first the slave and then the soil. It sucks the blood from everything it touches. And nothing can fatten upon it, except the cunning few that sit upon the middle of the web—overswollen spiders—while the rest swing in the edges thereof, mere skeleton insects.

The men of the North come upon the best, and the men of the South upon the worst, errand that ever engaged men.—Peace, and light, and love, and hope, and joy go with the one—war, and blood, and cruelty, wasting and despair, go with the other.

The representatives of civilization have come lawfully, peacefully, to become actual settlers. The representatives of barbarism have come unlawfully, violently, with no intent of residence, but only to put the sword to the throat of freemen, and the brand to their dwelling, and then to leave to the slow immigration of slavery this stained victory.

There was never so strong an appeal to public sympathy as that which is presented in the case of Kansas free settlers. Their emigration was a mission of mercy, full of the ripest fruits of Christianity. Their conduct has been noble. They have borne hardships without faltering; they have borne outrage and persecution with patience, returning good for evil. They have suffered wrongs manifold and infinitely provoking, without retaliation. When aggression on one occasion was pushed so sorely that their patience failed, some of the men said "We cannot bear such wrongs." The reply made by Pomeroy will become a maxim of Christian men—"Be patient! your wrongs are your very strength!"

When the armed day came, and their adversaries came out to consume them, then, and only then, they took up arms, and surrounded their homes with living men, determined not to attack, but never to surrender.

They stood on free soil. They felt free hearts beating in their bosoms. But no flag of their country waved over their head! An army of the United States, made up mostly of aliens, carried the flag of their country over to the side of their persecutors. Yet, deserted, betrayed, and wronged beyond the measure of any but heroic patience they nobly redeemed their lives, and, without one drop of blood spilt, scattered their foes. Shall the prayers, the help, the sympathy of the free men of the North be withheld, while the bugle is sounding through the South, and men are gathering, and weeks only are left between this day and that on which battle shall once more unfold its wings—not again to be closed until the earth has drank blood to its fill?

But if, with prompt liberality, we fortify those heroic men that are there, the emissaries of evil will come up, look, be afraid and pass away. False peace will bring certain war. Arms and courage will inevitably secure an unbroken peace.

Once, when England only asserted the right to tax the colonies rebelled and went to war. But now a foreign Legislature has been imposed upon Kansas. That Legislature has legalized slavery, against the known wishes of nine-tenths of the actual settlers. It has decreed that no man shall enter the territory who will not take an oath of allegiance to this spurious legislation. It has made it death to give liberty to men escaping from oppression. It has muzzled the press. It has forbidden discussion. It has made free speech a penitentiary offence. The rights for which the old colonists fought were superficial compared with these. These are rights which lie at the very heart of personal liberty. Indeed there can be no personal freedom when free speech, a free press, a free canvas and discussion are penitentiary offences! These are the laws that the President is determined to enforce! Congress is to be asked for money to sustain this government in Kansas; and to pay for an army to cut the throats of every free citizen that will not yield to this infamy!

Already the Senate, controlled by the slave interest, arrogantly offers to snatch from the House its immemorial right of originating Appropriation Bills. The *pretence* is to save money. The *reason* is to gain money for Kansas butchery. They fear that the House will not appropriate for such a nefarious abomination as that which broods the Plains. The Senate knows that every dollar voted for the army and for Kansas, will, in the hands of the Administration, be a bullet in the heart of a free settler.—The House ought to know it too, and act accordingly. The whole country ought to know it.

New England has given to the land a President who is determined that Kansas shall have Slavery or Blood. His second proclamation is like the apocalyptic vision. "And the second angel sounded, and as it were a great mountain burning with fire, was cast into the sea; and the third part of the sea became blood." So will armed slavery be cast into Kansas. But will not these rivers of blood dash against the Alleghanies, and that fire flash along the line between the North and South?

Peace in Kansas will be peace everywhere. War there will be war all over the land.—Now it can be stopped. But fear will not do it. A truculent peace will not do it.—Indolence and presumptous prayer will but hasten the mischief. When tyrants are in arms they who cry peace become their confederates. Manliness, action, courage, and ample preperations for defence, will stop the danger. The Providence that will help us is that Providence which we help. God works for those who work for him. When He answers prayer for harvests, he inspires men to work; and petitions for crops and harvests are answered through plows and spades. And God will answer prayers for peace, by inspirtng men with justice, with abhorrence of oppression, by making good men bold and active, and bad men feeble and cowardly, by stopping the ears of the community to the counsels of cowards and hypocrites.

In not a single instance have they been right. Events have overthrown every one of their promises. They have led us down deeper into trouble at every step. We have been betrayed by kisses. Excitements have deepened. Issues have multiplied.—Compromises have bred cockatricies. We are spun over with webs. We are tangled with sophistries. We have everything but manliness, straightforwardness, courage and decisive wisdom. Our capital is not in ruins, and yet the prophecy against the old oriental city has come true; foxes look out of the windows; owls hoot there, and satyrs dance their orgies there. That infernal dog of a hundred heads—Slavery—sits at the gates of our government, to bite every one that will not give a sop to Cerberus.—All this we received at the hands of the very men who are again abroad with pious horror of self-defence, and treacherous counsels for a more treacherous peace!

But what is done must be done quickly. Funds must be freely given. Arms must be had, even if bought at the price mentioned by our Saviour: "He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one."—(Luke 22: 36.) Young men who would do aught for liberty should take no counsel of fear. Now is the time when a man may do for his country in an hour, more than in a whole life besides. Time flies. Events hasten. Fear, and treacherous peace, that betray duty with ignorant words of religion, will ruin all. But energy, courage, action, will save all. Woe to us! if war comes from our fault! If it comes, on the skirts of false peace will its blood be found!

Let every man in this awful crisis not fail to PRAY. And that they may pray without hypocrisy let them watch and work! How shall we dare ask God to save us from bloodshed, when we will not use the means which he has put into our hands? Faith without works, are dead, stone dead. Let emigrants go thither by hundreds, and pray as they go! Let them that have money now pour it out, and pray as they give!—Let them that have sons in Kansas send them arms, and pray that they may have no occasion to use them, but that if they must be used, that the sod may so wield them that the mother be not ashamed of the son whom she bore! Let men that have influence speak out! Let ministers and Christian freemen now, if ever, speak against barbarism, and uphold the whole retinue of Christian institutions! Let those whose tongue has been hitherto palsied by evil advisers, now loosen their tongue and speak!

Of whom will the land take counsel?—There have been two sorts of counsellors hitherto. One has pointed out for twenty years the nature of slavery, its tendency, the dangers which it threatened; and all the prophecies have come true. The other kind of counsellors have predicted peace, dissuaded from action, urged compromise, and at each reluctant step have promised the country peace.

The New York City Press on Mr. Fillmore's Nomination.

The Times says:

"We do not suppose that the Southern States expect to elect Mr. Fillmore alone; and yet it is not easy to see what Northern State will come to their aid."

The Tribune says:

"The Know Nothing candidate, had he been the right man, stood a chance of carrying this State in the Presidential election. But Mr. Fillmore stands no chance at all."

The same paper says:

"Not only is Mr. Fillmore notoriously a Southern and sectional candidate, nominated on a Southern and sectional platform; he is notoriously nominated, not with any expectation to elect him, but as a mere bob to the tail of another sectional kite, and as a means of helping in that capacity to elevate Pierce, Wise, Douglass, or whoever the nominee of the Cincinnatti convention may be, to the Presidential chair.

The Herald says:

"Mr. Fillmore has no chance, from present appearances, of a solitary Northern State, and but a sorry show for more than three States at the South. By his nomination, the National American party is demolished, and the Whig party galvanised."

The Courier and Enquirer says:

"The party that dares not go into battle under a leader, and with a standard of its own, is no longer a party—it is a mere collection of mercenaries. It no longer fights for a cause; spoils are its only object."

Again it says:

"Not even Mr. Fillmore's strongest friends can count securely upon his receiving the vote of any particular State in the Union, for the very good reason that they cannot securely count upon the position he may finally take in reference to the great issues which will inevitably divide the two sections of the country during the canvass. Millard Fillmore's horoscope would be the last one any sensible seer in the Know Nothing party would undertake to calculate."

The Evening Post says:

"The nomination of Mr. Fillmore does not in the least change the nature of the great strife of opinion which is going on in this country. There are but two great parties in the United States—those who seek the extension of slavery and those who resist it. The friends of extension are now divided into two factions—those who support the administration, and those who support Mr. Fillmore. It remains for the enemies of that policy to prepare themselves for a contest with both."

Its True Object. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, which sustains the President's policy against Kansas, thus lets out the secret scheme of the President's last and most desperate move:

"The free state party is the weaker party; for its distance from the source of supplies and succors, must expose it to the mercies of the infuriated and lawless bands who menace its destruction and who rely for immunity from reproach or punishment upon the sympathies of the whole South. They have their own state behind them,—and can find safety in retreat,—and renew their invasion at pleasure. Thus, the interposition of the general government *will act directly and fatally upon the free state inhabitants*, by depriving them of the supplies of men and arms which they solicit from the northern states for their defence; and, *as soon as the government forces have performed this mission and retired, the work of destruction and massacre may, in safety, begin.*"

The Concert. The Concert proposed to be given by Mr. Granger, and Mr. Shannon, comes off on Wednesday evening. Encourage our own, by giving them a full house. See their advertisement in another place in this paper.

THE UNION
AND
EASTERN JOURNAL.
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1856.

Municipal Election.

The election in this city takes place on Monday. The tickets of the respective parties are completed, and the vote will be a full one. Circumstances connected with the election make it proper for us to speak with some freedom of matters which have transpired here within the past eighteen months. We ask the attention of all, and bespeak the candor of our fellow citizens. There is and there has been in the minds of some, mainly men of violent Democratic partizan proclivities, a feeling of embittered hostility against the sentiment which predominated in the election last year. It has little or no reference to the official conduct of our city authorities, but is the offspring of petty spite and the rancor of political disappointment. Out of it has grown factious opposition to the city government, personal detraction, great misrepresentation, and billingsgate language. Our city authorities, than whom a body of men more intelligent, and devoted to the public interests could not have been selected, have been assailed privately and in public meetings, in coarsest abuse, their motives questioned, and that meanest of all of the weapons of political warfare, sneers at their avocations in life, hurled against them. They are 'schoolmaster,' 'dealers in carpets,' ignorant blacksmiths, and so on to the end of the chapter, as though there was no capacity for management of municipal affairs outside of the inner rooms of the Counting Rooms of Corporations, and the desks of those employed in these Counting Houses.

At the last election, the people of the city, in view of what they supposed to be their interests, elected a body of men to administer their city affairs. They were men who had sympathies with the people, were of the people, true not rich men, but men of reputation, of substantial worth, some of them men of independent circumstances, all of them, both on account of the relations which they had to the social economy of the place, and their position as citizens, identified with the wants and prosperity of the place.—They were nominated, it is complained, in a manner which did not suit some of our citizens, by a secret order. Admitting this to be true, were they not good men? Could better have been obtained? Have they not, without hope of reward, patiently labored for the public good, disregarding the insults and misrepresentations of those who have assailed them? We leave the answer to these questions to the enlightened consideration of our fellow citizens.

At the organization of our city Government, men who call themselves Democrats, but who have as little claim to that name as the embodiment of sin has to call himself the angel of light, commenced a bitter factious opposition to the progress of the government; every thing which ready tongues influenced by perverse hearts could do to thwart the successful operation of the government was done. Scandal with its forked tongue, "outvenoming all the worms of Nile," disappointed "ambition which had overleaped itself," prejudices "yellow and jaundiced," reeking, festering vice from the stews that spend their noisome contagion and moral pestilence abroad, were all pressed into the service of these malignant libellers of the city authorities, and the sentiment which predominated in the election last year. Some of them with oily tongue, and sanctimonious look, tell us they want peace; the stopping of this strife and accrimony between citizens, and to show their sincerity, (is not hypocrisy the word, that should be used) long before the interest which appertains to a city election is usually awakened, they hold meetings to agitate the subject of the municipal election. This is their peace; they make inflammatory speeches, brag loudly in the street, of the rebuke which they are going to give the "Shebogans," stand on the side-walks, and when peaceable citizens, who do not agree with them, pass and re-pass in attending to their necessary avocations, insult them with the stupid, senseless cry of 'Shebogans.' This is their manner of attaining peace. We ask the intelligent citizens of our place if such conduct is very likely to produce the peace which they talk about.

In some remarks which we made several weeks ago, about the operations of the leaders of this party, we gave it as our opinion that the primary object which they had in view was the attainment of supremacy here for partizan purposes, and to aid in the elevation of the spurious democracy which has its fitting illustration in the present head of the federal government. Undoubtedly there is mixed up with it personal spite and rancor of disappointment, but the object sought to be obtained is the one we have mentioned. If, in striving to attain this object, there was a spirit of candor evinced, if even the ordinary recklessness of political warfare was not surpassed, if men who are acting under the obligations of an oath were not misrepresented, and their official acts, which they have given for the information of their fellow citizens, of the expenditures of the city government for the past year, pronounced in public meetings as "*lies*," there would be perhaps little occasion for these remarks. We cheerfully admit the right of all to nominate such officers as they chose to support in elections, and to give arguments in their favor, but in doing this, men should at least be governed by the dictates of a common decency.

We understand that at the meeting of the Biddeford Association, one of the speakers there, declared the recent report of the Committee of the council to have been "dishonestly" made, and that instead of there having been a saving in the expenditures of over two thousand dollars this year, over those of last, there had been a suppression of facts, which would show that there was at least twenty six hundred dollars unaccounted for, and the speaker endeavored by distorting the report, and garbling, to make it appear so. He said there was an intention to deceive. Now what is this but an imputation upon the honesty of our authorities, charging them with that, which, if they were private men, would ruin and destroy their reputation. The manner in which we understand this speaker arrived to his conclusions, was by taking the gross receipts of the Treasurer, which are stated in the report to be 28,913,45, and adding together the city expenses 21,215,25, and the State and County taxes of 1854 paid in 1855 6,041,39, shows a difference in the receipts over expenditures of upwards $2,000. Would it not have been at least fair for this gentleman to have inquired at the Treasurer's office about this matter? He would have learned on inquiry there, that half the County tax for 1855, amounting to near *two thousand dollars* had been paid, and other items of some hundred dollars, which would have balanced the deficiency. He would have found that, after all, he had, notwithstanding his astuteness, discovered no "mare's nest"—nothing which could have justified him in making the imputation of dishonesty and deceit against his fellow citizens. This simple explanation will set the matter right, and it is all that need be said, and of course the logical inference of the gentleman, that if the city authorities had suppressed a part of the expenses for political purposes, and it had been discovered, that they would cheat in other matters, goes for nothing. May we not, retort the inference and say if the gentleman has been found to be in error in this matter, as most assuredly he is, is it not probable that he is so in others. We leave it for the candid of our fellow citizens to say whether in matters of this kind where the reputation of our citizens was involved, it would not have been right for the speaker to have been sure that the ground he was treading upon was safe. We understand that the gentleman also levelled his keenest shafts of ridicule against the purchase of the farm and farming operations in general.—This is of little consequence, the gentleman has a right to opinions, no matter how absurd they may be, but is it not in poor taste for one who claims to be a Democrat to sneer, at either farmers or their employment. The business may not, perhaps be so profitable as manufacturing is when carried on by companies who have purchased an establishment, built in part by the little hoardings of the widows and orphans at half what it cost, but that when, intelligently followed it pays, is sufficiently attested by the thrift and independence of our farmers. Perhaps the books of the Savings Bank of Biddeford, and the list of stockholders of the Biddeford Bank might show that some how or other even farmers do save money. We ask if this attack upon the Town Farm management, and ridicule of farming operations generally, is indicative of the determination to sell the farm and go back to the old system of the support of the poor, with its $2900 expenditure, should the gentleman's friends obtain possession of the government? It has that look.

The wholesale denunciation of the report of the city council "that it was a lie," tho' characteristic of the gentleman who made it, is not worth much notice. That gentleman does not take things in detail, he goes the whole figure, in a lump, and in more instances in one in his history he has found it easier to make assertions than to prove them. If he feels lame and sore, if the old wound will not heal, at the next election we are sure he will find "no balm in Gilead" to sooth the chafings of his hot and hasty temper. Let him pass.

There is one matter, now that we are on the subject of our election, to which we should allude. The citizens of Biddeford have always manifested an interest in their public schools, and in the village district a system has been devised, and is in successful operation which will furnish the means of giving to all the children of the poor as well as the rich, of obtaining an education equal to that which can be obtained in our best academies. We understand that this system is hawked at, and efforts have been made to make capital in some of the rural districts, by asserting that these were taxed for the benefit of this system, and the impression given that the money of the district was unequally distributed, and at their expense. Such poor, pitiful appeals arise from hostility to the schools in general, and to the High School in particular. There is not the shadow of foundation for the assertion. The money raised is distributed *pro rata*, according to the number of scholars in each district, and each district gets its proportion. It is alleged that if a pupil belonging to another district is sent to the High School, tuition is charged—and perhaps this is so, and the reason for it is that the scholar draws money in another district. As the schools are now arranged, and the laws are fixed, no other course would be proper. But this endeavor to foment prejudices in some quarters, to array the out districts against the village, arises from hostility to schools, or rather to the High School. The gentleman who makes it, and who is accustomed to shed his crocodile tears in the hall of the Biddeford Association, over the intolerance of the "shebogans" for their alledged conduct towards the "man who has done the most for schools in our city," don't like to have "our corporation" taxed for educational purposes beyond the amount required by law. Every additional dollar interferes with the profits, and diminishes them, and hence this appeal.

But we have not space for further examination of these complaints, nor is there any necessity therefor. We believe that the people of our city generally understand the motives which prompt them, and that they will show by the result of their action at the polls on Monday next, that political jugglery and personal spleen are alike powerless.

More Republican Triumphs. In addition to the places named in another article, the Republicans have carried the municipal elections in the cities of Gardiner and Hallowell, and in the towns of Hampden, Vienna, Rome, Mercer, Farmington, Bowdoinham, Manchester, Wayne, Sweden, and Skowhegan. The allied forces of strait whiggery and Pierce Democracy have carried Gray, by one vote, and part of Standish. Buxton, also elected Republican Selectmen.

Congress and the Legislature.—The attention which we have felt called to give to local matters has crowded out any notice of the recent doings of Congress or of the Legislature. Neither are of any great importance. The Committee on elections in Congress have renewed their request to send for persons and papers in the Reeder case, and this opened the whole subject of Kansas affairs. Our State Legislature have elected Walker, Land Agent, Evans, Attorney General, and Atwood, Adjutant General. The Liquor Law reported by the Judiciary Committee lays on the Senate table.

☞ The Hartford Courant and New Haven Courier, two of the leading K. N. papers in Connecticut, repudiate Fillmore.

City Expenses.

The report of the Committee of accounts just published, and circulated among our tax payers, shows most conclusively that our city government has been laudably economical in its administration of the affairs of the City. Last year the expenses of the town were $ 23,478,49. This year the aggregate expense, as appears by the following recapitulation of expenditures, of carrying on the government was $21,251,25—showing a reduction of $2,227,24, in the expense this year when contrasted with that of last year.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid on account of Highways,	$5826 26
Paid on account of Health Department,	160 00
Paid on account of Assessors' Services,	274 25
Paid on account of School Com. Services,	155 00
Paid on account of Police Department,	232 50
Paid on account of Constables,	3 50
Paid on account of Fire Department,	462 27
Paid on account of Schools,	6627 22
Paid on account of Overseers of the Poor,	120 29
Paid on account of Abatements,	584 94
Paid on account of Interest,	570 65
Paid on account of Paupers,	1614 54
Paid City Marshal,	250 00
Paid Deputy Marshals,	20 00
Paid City Solicitor,	24 07
Paid Mayor's Salary,	200 00
Paid City Clerk's Salary,	225 00
Paid Salary of Clerk of Common Council,	20 00
Paid on account of discount on Taxes voluntarily paid to Treasurer,	1831 36
Paid on acct. percentage collecting Taxes,	563 73
Paid for 2 Fire Proof Safes,	334 02
Paid for 1 Street Sprinkler,	102 50
Paid for Night Watch,	175 65
Paid for General Expense,	873 50
Total City Expense,	$21,251 25

We copy also from the report the following tabular statement contrasting some of the expenses of the present year, with those in the same department for last year—by which it appears there has been important savings in several items of expense, especially in the fire department, and the support of paupers, as well as in items of minor importance.

In consequence of the additional expense necessarily attending the *outfit* of a city government, it was hardly to be expected that the expenses of the present year would fall short of those of the previous year, yet we find that the expenses of the city the present year are $2,227 24 less than they were in 1854.

The actual expenses of the town for the year 1854, were	$23,478 49
The actual expenses of the city for 1855, were	21,251 25
Balance in favor of the City,	$2,227 24

CITY EXPENSE FOR 1855.

Highways,	$5,826 26
Health Department,	160 00
Assessors' Services,	274 25
School Committee Services,	155 00
Police Department,	232 50
Constable Department,	3 50
Fire Department,	462 27
Overseers of the Poor,	120 29
Paupers,	1,611 54
Mayor's Salary,	200 00
City Clerk's Salary,	225 00
Clerk Common Council Salary,	20 00
City Marshal's Salary,	250 00
Deputy Marshal's Salary,	20 00
City Solicitor's Salary,	24 07
General Expense,	873 50
	$10,461 18

TOWN EPPENSE FOR 1854.

Highways,	$6,287 02
Health Department,	286 25
Assessors' Services,	498 39
School Committee Services,	145 00
Police Department,	260 52
Constable Department,	33 52
Fire Department,	1,105 43
Selectmen's Services,	246 00
Paupers,	2,900 41
General Expense,	2,217 00
	$13,979 51

It has been a question with many, whether a town or city form of government would prove to be the more economical. Above are presented the common expenditures of the years 1854 and 1855, in contrast, that the comparative costs of the two years in the above items, may be seen at a glance.

Thus it appears from the above that the city form of government administered as it has been, with a watchful eye to the interests of all has vindicated its wisdom the first year of its existence. Our people have obtained all the advantages which they received the year previous, in the matter of schools, highways, police, and the poor have been as wisely provided for, at a saving of TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED and TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.

When it is recollected that included in the general expenses are several items of expenses, of not an ordinary character, and made necessary by the change from a town to a city form of government, such as the furniture for the Council room, safes &c.,—we think that the prudence which the city government has manifested, will be appreciated by the tax-payers. The present indebtedness of the town is stated to be $30,362,27, at the commencement of the city government, $24,009,81. Increase of debt, $6,352,25. This increase is on account of the purchase of the poor farm $5,500,00 money loaned to repair buildings on poor farm and furnishing and stocking farm $1500,00, and cash paid towards rebuilding Spring's bridge, $247,07, these items excluded, it appears that the debt has been reduced $894,81 during the year.

The purchase of the poor farm seems to have been a judicious one.

Saco Town Hall Dedication.

The Town House which the people of Saco have been erecting the past year under the direction of James M. Deering, Charles Twambly, and Dr. Berry, on Main street, nearly opposite School St., was dedicated to the uses of its erection, on Monday evening. The occasion was one of joyful interest to the people of Saco, who were out in great numbers to take a survey of their beautiful house, and to listen to the dedicating services. Through the politeness of the building committee, who rightfully assumed that although "we had become a member of another parish" we still retain an affection for our former place of residence, we were not only allowed a place with the substantial citizens of Saco, on the platform, but were kindly shown over the building to see its appointments, and survey its conveniences.—Without making uncommon pretentions to architectual beauty the building is one of which the people of Saco may well be proud; and the completeness of the work, combined with the judicious arrangement of the rooms, reflects great credit on the committee.

The building is brick, two stories, fronts of pressed brick, all from the yard of J. H. Gowan, in Saco, and we can safely say that no finer bricks were ever put into a building. The basement story is divided in six rooms, those fronting on Main street, are the Selectmen's, and Town Clerk's rooms. These rooms are most conveniently arranged for the keeping of the town records, and furnished with a spacious brick safe. In addition to these, there are two engine rooms, with a hall attached to each, where the Niagara boys and the Deluge boys can prepare and partake their clam chowder, and hold their meetings for social festivities.—As we passed through these pleasant and convenient rooms we thought that that part of the firemen's duty which could be done in these fine rooms would not be disagreeable, even for us.

Over these rooms is the Town Hall, appropriately painted in fresco, with a gallery over two withdrawing rooms attached to the Hall. This Hall is capable of seating some eight hundred persons, with the gallery perhaps a thousand, and while it has all the advantages of solidity, is at the same time elegant. It has ventilators in the ceiling, and is provided with fine gas burners.

Thomas Hill was the architect of the building and done the carpenter work, and that it is well done, all who know the character of his work generally, will be satisfied.—The brick work was done by the Messrs. A. & B. E. Cutter. Their long experience in brick work, has been used to the best advantage in the completion of this building.

A very handsome cupola, from which a fine view of the two places can be obtained, and in a clear day a view of the sea in the distance, surmounts the building. On the occasion, this, together with the Hall and all the rooms, were brilliantly illuminated and the building presented a fine appearance.

The dedication services, consisting of music by Hobbs' Band, a well written address, prepared by Hon. George Scammon, and extemporaneous speaking from Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Seth Scammon, Rev. Mr. Nichols, were very interesting and appropriate. Mr. Scammon, although now we think passed the "three score and ten," in his address gave evidence that advancing years had not diminished the genial flow of his pen, or detracted from the interest he felt in the public weal.

After the dedication services were over all the rooms in the building were thrown open for inspection, and while the more sober and sedate were examining the engine rooms, selectmen's room, the younger ones, and we are not sure but some not so young, who are fond of renewing their youth, joined in the sets, arranged a dance, and "tripped the the light fantastic toe" to the music of Hobbs' Band, until nearly "the noon of night" when an adjournment took place. We congratulate our neighbors on the completion of their Town House. A building of this kind they needed much, and the one they have obtained is a model house, complete in all its parts, and adapted to the uses to which it is to be appropriated.

Firemen's Celebration.

On Wednesday evening, March 5th, the members of Triumph Engine Co., No. 1, and Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, celebrated their 1st anniversary at Beethoven Hall, by partaking of a "clam chowder." Invitations were extended to the ex-Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Thompson Esq., the present chief and assistant engineers, the city government, Niagara and Deluge Engine Co's, with the Fire Wardens of Saco, and some fifty citizens of the two towns. The hall was decorated at the northern end by the star spangled banner, and the tables were bountifully spread with substantial food.

Capt. E. H. Banks, in a few well chosen and apt remarks, welcomed the firemen and other guests—after which, a glee, composed expressly for the occasion by Wm. A. Hodgkins, was sung by the "minstrels," at the conclusion of which, the merits of the clams, which, as Capt. Banks remarked, "had kindly consented to become martyrs on this occasion," were duly tested by the company. After which the meeting was again called to order by the President, who called on Mr. Geo. H. Knowlton, who, in a most appropriate address, which was exceedingly well written and fittingly delivered, gave an account of the circumstances which gave rise to the organization of the Triumph Engine Company.

The toast master then gave as the first regular toast—

"*Our City Government*—they have proved themselves friendly to the firemen's cause. In helping to elect them, the firemen did themselves honor, and what they once assisted to do so handsomely, they intend soon to do again, "only a little more so."

This was responded to by Mayor Somes, in a happy and felicitated manner. The second regular sentiment was then given.

"*Our worthy ex-Chief Engineer*—may his future course be as prosperous as his past has been honorable."

Mr. Thompson, much to the regret of the company, not being present, the sentiment was responded to by N. O. Kendall, Esq., the present Chief Engineer.

Third regular sentiment,—

"*The Union*"—not of the sexes nor of the States, though both are indispensible—but of the firemen here assembled, in the inseparable and everlasting bonds of friendship and good feeling."

This was most beautifully and eloquently replied to by Capt. Tapley, of the Deluge Co., and afterward by Mr. Woodman, of the Niagara Co.

Next regular sentiment—

"*The Ladies of Saco, and Saco Firemen*—the first unrivalled in their faculty for catching sparks, and the last in their ability to extinguish flames."

Responded to by Moses Emery, Esq., of Saco, in an appropriate manner.

Next regular sentiment—

"*Saco*—in the last State election she rode like the ark of olden time, mid darkness and tempest, and contains within her the spark of a more glorious political civilization, which firemen will be the last to extinguish."

This sentiment called out Jas. M. Deering, who gave a most admirable speech in reply.

Next regular sentiment—

Our Efficient City Marshall—"An' hasn't he played the divil with us."

To which Mr. S. C. Hamilton answered, and was warmly applanded therefor.

Next regular sentiment—

"*The Press*—may it never become an engine of oppression on the one hand, nor require the vigorous arm of the Republic to break down the influence of its incendiary attempts on the other."

Responded to by L. O. Cowan.

After which, volunteer speeches were made by Messrs Leonard Andrews, Owen Chadbourne, J. M. Deering, C. K. Lunt, James Andrews, and others.

The meeting proved to be unusually pleasant, and at 1-2 past 10 the company dissolved, well pleased with their entertainment. We have not time to do justice to the good things said and done at this anniversary gathering—suffice it to say that the whole affair was carried out in that spirit which characterizes the Triumph and Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, on such occasions.

☞ The Newburyport Herald says that if the State Council endorses Fillmore, the signer of the Fugitive Slave Act, and Donelson the owner of a hundred slaves, the contest for the State administration next fall will be between the Democrats and Republicans.

Ward Caucus No. 2.

The caucus of the voters in Ward two, friendly to the election of our present worthy Mayor, held on Tuesday evening was a very harmonious one. Some sixty or more were present, all substantial citizens having an intelligent knowledge of their wants, and meaning to assert them at the polls on Monday. The selecting of candidates was all made by ballot, and the following persons nominated for ward officers, most of them unanimously.

Ward Clerk, Wm. P. Freeman.
Warden, Thomas J. Goodwin.
Alderman, C. K. Lunt.
Councillmen, { Jos. Smith, 4th.
William Clark.
Sam'l P. H. White.
Constable, Wm. B. Pierce.

William Berry Esq. was also nominated as Municipal Judge, the nomination being made subject to the selection of a general caucus if one should be held, it being understood that if such caucus was held, the nomination of Mr. Berry, which was entirely unanimous, was only to be regarded as expression of the feelings of the citizens of the ward, and as prefering his name to the acceptance of the general caucus. Ward 2 will do her duty on Monday.

Saco Town Meeting.

The town of Saco held its annual meeting in their new Town Hall, on Tuesday. Daniel Smith Jr., was chosen Moderator by a unanimous vote, and Abraham Forskoll who has been Town Clerk for the past Twelve years, discharging the duties of the office with great accuracy, and to the satisfaction of all, was re-elected with like unanimity. Although there was quite a full vote, the meeting was very quiet, and without great excitement. Two tickets, one nominated by a Republican Caucus, and the other by a citizen's caucus, was voted for. The republican ticket succeeded by a large majority. We give the vote for Selectmen as follows:

Whole number of ballots,	790
Republican Ticket.	
Moses Lowell,	505
Seth Scamman,	479
Cornelius Sweetser,	460
"Citizens' Ticket."	
David Fernald,	320
Gideon Tucker,	317
Samuel Milliken,	278

John C. Bradbury was elected Treasurer by nearly an unanimous vote, and Thomas Cutts Esq., rep. Town Agent, S. T. Shannon, Rishworth Jordan, and S. S. Jordan, overseers of the Poor.

The choice of Collector of Taxes was postponed to the adjourned meeting, and a committee consisting of Samuel F. Chase, Rufus P. Tapley and Charles Hill were chosen to receive proposals for collecting taxes, and to enquire relative to some alteration in the method of collecting taxes.

The meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th of March.

Constitutional Amendments.

The Democrat disposes of the reports of the Committee on Constitutional amendments published in our paper last week, as follows, copying from other papers:

The report of the majority is a very able one, and its reasoning seems to be conclusive. Of course, the power of the Governor and Council to remove and appoint, under such a view as the committee take, remains unchanged.—*State of Maine.*

The Minority Report of the Committee on Amendments is a lame and impotent attempt to sustain a wrong opinion.—*Eastern Argus.*

This is summary work. Did not the Democrat charge us only last week with publishing one sided documents, in fact with always perverting or refusing to publish documents that made against us? How is it now? Last week it said of our paper:

In fact, it may be stated as a general truth that *that paper never lets its readers know the true position of its opponents in matters of political controversy.* Fair argument is thus placed out of the question with one who never meets his opponent with a manly face.

We now retort the statement, and applying to the Democrat the language it applied to us:

Such a Jesuitical habit of perversion in a public print is not only mean and unfair towards its opponents, but is anything but complimentary to its own readers; for it proceeds upon the presumption that they cannot be trusted with the truth, but are to be led blindfold.

The Democrat did not dare to trust its readers with the minority report, though it had the courage to copy the miserable twattle about it from the Argus.

The Spring Elections. Thus far, so far as heard from, the Spring elections have resulted most auspiciously for the Republican cause. The Republicans have profited by the advice given by the Augusta Age, "to look after the Spring elections." They have looked after them, but not we think in a manner that will be satisfactory to the Augusta Age, but as follows:

Bath; election held on Monday, elected a Republican mayor by nearly 500 majority. Gorham redeemed, 20 Republican maj.;—Westbrook, Republican by about the same; Windham, South Paris, 100 Rep. maj.;—Auburn, 50 majority, last fall 1 maj. only for Republican; Bethel and Richmond redeemed; New Gloucester, Raymond, all on the right side. The election in Saco we give in another column. Where is our friend, the County Atty. who promised in that election night speech that the Republican majority in Saco should be "tremendously reduced in the Spring election and entirely annihilated in the fall?" In addition to this the letter from Kennebunkport will show who has looked after the elections in that town.

For the Union & Eastern Journal.

Kennebunkport, March 4th, 1856.

Mr. Editor, *Dear Sir*: To day we had our town meeting. Although the roads were so bad we had as many as I ever saw to our town meeting before. The Republicans and Americans carried their entire ticket, two to one. The Selectmen are William F. Moody, William Smith and John Tarbox. John Wheeler, Clerk. Dr. George P. Jefferds, Treasurer. Samuel Gould, Agent. All of these men are strictly temperance men, who never sold a glass of liquor. So you see the temperance men are not all turned in favor of free rum. Neither is the American party dead. I must confess I have seen more men under the influence of liquor in this village, since Gov. Well's election than I have seen for ten years before, put it all together. They seem to slack off a little just now as Gov. Well's has not yet given them free rum.

A Voter.

Augusta Correspondence.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 27, 1856.

FRIEND COWAN: Old Boreas is beginning to relax his grasp a little, and the legislative wheels are trying hard to make one revolution a day. The time when the Republican Legislature of last year adjourned is drawing near, and it will never do, say the leaders of the anti-republicans, with half the business before us that there was last year, to extend the session beyond the middle of March. How this will be time will determine. Those important questions that will elicit discussion and consume time, have all been put off, kept out of sight, either by design or otherwise, until this late day and now they are to be *put through*. The "dark lantern" junto meet in secret conclave frequently for this purpose. Or perhaps it would be better to use their *own* terms, the "anti-Republicans" meet in *secret caucus* to consult on the welfare of the party.

Their project to encroach upon the school fund by deferring the payments of it from June to Jan., and thus get an entering wedge to defer it altogether, has been quietly put to rest, after an exciting discussion, by a few of their wiser members voting with the republicans, against it. Our common schools are the birthright of our children, and they will be carefully guarded by every true friend of our free institutions.

The reports of the Com. on the Constitutional amendments is now under discussion. The majority of the House would like to pass the Resolves recommended by the Mayor's report without discussion. But they will hardly succeed in this. That report and resolves will be thoroughly sifted and shown to be fallacious and without precedent, and if the matter is left there they will appear to as much disadvantage as if they should attempt a defence and only succeed in raising a smoke. The attempt is boldly made to overcome the will of the people rough shod. Let them understand this and the matter will be set right about Sept. next.

You have already chronicled the fact that "His Supreme Highness" has set at liberty all the rumsellers in the Kennebec County Jail. He has commenced pardoning boys out of the Reform School, by setting an Irish boy from Bangor, at liberty—so goes on the work of *freedom*.

The liquor law is still a matter of anxious inquiry, what disposition shall be made of it. It has appeared for some time that the license system was losing ground. An effort is now making to revive that old obsolete doctrine. A majority of the committee having this matter under consideration have decided by six to four to recommend the license system. It is doubted whether the Gov. would sign a prohibitory bill if it should pass both branches. And further it is understood that a prohibition bill would be strangled by the Senate. Any how it has proved a vexed question—and it is likely to remain so in the hands of the enemies of temperance.

Some of the friends of the predominant party are very anxious to take the matter out of politics, fix up something to suit all hands, rumsellers and all, aye! that's it, and put the whole thing to rest. Would not that be nice? That would be satisfactory no doubt to one class. But temperance men have been too long in the field to touch such bait as that. The enemies of the cause have arranged the subject into politics, now let them manage it if they choose, to better advantage than it has been, if they can.

AN OBSERVER.

For the Union and Eastern Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—In my last communication I noticed the resolutions of our democratic legislature, and of the Democratic State Convention of 1849. Resolutions in which they very emphatically expressed their great "abhorrence," their extreme hatred, of the institution of slavery generally, and particularly their stern and immovable opposition to its introduction into free territory.

But now, to come nearer home, on the 4th day of July, that same year, and a few days subsequent to the State Convention, the Democracy of York County and district held a convention in Alfred, to nominate Senators and County Officers. Among the doings of that convention, we find the following resolution, namely:—"Resolved, that we heartily coincide with the acts and doings of the late Democratic State Convention, holden at Portland on the 28th ult., and that we cheerfully respond to the principles and sentiments uttered and published by said convention." What the "principles and sentiments" of the State Convention, and also of the Legislature, were, which are so fully endorsed, and so heartily and "cheerfully responded to," in the above resolve, we have already seen. But, again, to repeat them in substance, they were, that slavery is a curse, that it is "abhorrent to the common sentiments of mankind—"

> "A monster of so frightful mien,
> As to be hated, needs but be seen."

That it is "dangerous to all who come within its sphere," as we now see it witnessed in Kansas—that it ought not to extended into free territory—that government has "adequate" power to exclude it, that there should be a law of Congress to that effect, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed and enjoined to procure such a law. All this is embraced in the resolutions of the State Legislature, and the Democratic State Convention, in 1849, and so unequivocally, cordially, and emphatically, adopted by the County Convention. At the State Convention in June, prior to the County Convention, a committee was appointed to address the people on the same subject. That committee consisted of Ephraim K. Smart, now Collector of Belfast, with a salary and emoluments exceeding fifteen hundred dollars a year; Alpheus A. Hanscom, now Collector of Saco, and Advertiser for the Navy Department, with an emolument from both sources, of probably some seven hundred dollars per annum. The committee consisted of these two, and the following named gentlemen, whose whereabouts, as to locality, political rank, or employment, I am not informed, to wit:—Micah J. Talbot, Moses Sherburne, Daniel C. Emery. These five gentlemen, as the mouth-piece of the Democratic Anti-Slavery State Convention, gave the people a most admirable address, in they boldly reiterated the "principles and sentiments" contained in the convention resolutions.

But let us hear them. They say, "we owe it to ourselves to give no countenance to slavery propagandism, and unless the people of California and New Mexico shall form State governments inhibiting slavery, the democracy of Maine will consider it the imperative duty of Congress to extend over those territories the provisions of the ordinance of 1787." "It is very evident, (they continue) that there are those within the limits of the United States, who will be satisfied with nothing short of the introduction of slavery into the free territories, or a dissolution of the Union." The committee, then, by way of encouragement, and in support of the principles they maintained in behalf of themselves and the people of Maine, incorporate, as a part of their address, a quotation from a speech of that distinguished statesman of Missouri, Thomas H. Benton, in which Mr. Benton says, "my personal sentiments are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places where it does not exist. If there were no slavery in Missouri to-day, I would oppose its coming in, and if there were none in the United States, I should oppose its coming into the United States; as there is none in New Mexico or California, I am against sending it to those territories." So much from Mr. Benton. The committee then added, "a great majority of the people of the United States, we are confident, will stand by this doctrine. In the attempt to extend the blight of slavery over the free lands of the nation, the sturdy Republicans of Maine, in common with the patriots of the whole Union, will demand a halt, &c. But it is unnecessary to cite further—enough is already shown in the resolves of the Legislature, the resolves of the State Convention, the resolves of the County Convention, and the Committee Address, all democratic—enough, we say, is shown in all these, most clearly to define the anti-slavery position of the democratic party in Maine, in 1848. *Then* they would give no countenance to slavery propagandism, no, not the least. In more explicit language, they would show no favor, give no encouragement to the extension of slavery, in look, word or deed. On the contrary it was declared, that, unless slavery was excluded from free territory, the democracy of Maine would consider it the imperative duty of Congress to extend over those territories the ordinance of 1787. How is it *now*? Certainly a wonderful change has taken place. A sudden magical mutation from *anti*-slavery to *pro*-slavery. Old principles have been hastily discarded, and new ones, the directly opposite, speedily embraced.

We see almost an entire party, in the twinkling of an eye, twirling from one point of the political compass to another as directly opposite as the *North* to the *South*; and exhibiting at once, to the astonished eye of the Universe, the most stupendous weather-cock that ever was beheld.

A prophet many centuries ago, as every reader of his Bible knows, put the question, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" Had the prophets been extended down to the present period of the world, they might have thought it possible, at least, that such a change might take place; not, indeed, because the declared principles of the democracy on the subject of slavery, were as innate and firmly fixed as the colors of the Ethiopian or the leopard, but because they *pretended* they were. But when did this surprising revolution in the sentiment of the democratic party take place, and what was the cause?—The *time* was when Franklin Pierce conceived the idea of being President again for a second term; and in order to ingratiate himself with the South, exercised his official influence in procuring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and thereby open the door for the introduction of slavery into the free territory of Kansas. The true *cause* of change of sentiment on the part of his retainers and office holders, was, that unless they repudiated their free soil principles, and followed suit of their master in Washington, he might remove them, or, if again President, pass them by for the next four years.

We are told in history, that the Jews, under the cause of God, scattered among the nations of the earth, have always been hooted and persecuted, and driven from country to country, on account of their religious sentiments, and extreme money-making propensities. And that, when in profitable employment, or promoted to places of honor and distinction, as individuals among them sometimes were, stiff necked as they are voted to be, rather than be disturbed and removed, they would abjure their own peculiar religion, and adopt the Roman Catholic, that being the established or most prevailing religion in most countries in which they wandered. Just so with the present officials and future expectants under the "powers that be," have found no difficulty in renouncing their fervent anti-slavery principles, and adopting those diametrically the opposite. Sooner than run the hazard of losing place and pelf, they have ceased from their labors as the antagonists of slavery, and become its advocates and champions. What now are the slaves to us, they say, compared to our present gains and future prospects. After all, they are but mere cattle. "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass its master's crib." So let it be. "Doth God take ye for oxen?" why then should we? If the owner chooses to "buy and sell, to get gain," or transfer his stock from Missouri to Kansas, New Mexico, California, or even to *Bunker Hill*, what is that to us. Once we thought and taught otherwise "But circumstances alter cases." We did not then know the will of our President, but we now know it, and know also, that so far as honor or office are concerned, we are his dependant creatures. Who beside him "is Lord over us?" He wields the sword and commands the purse. With such odds against us, why persist any longer in our warfare against the extension of slavery? No, with so much power on the one hand, and so much self interest on the other, let slavery spread—our doctrine, henceforth, is "non resistance." Such, in substance, is the reasoning now, of the once boasting champions of free soil principles. To what other than the selfish motives we impute to them, can be attributed their sudden conversion? Have they acknowledged at any time or anywhere, that they have been self-deceived in their views on the subject of slavery? Has the nature of human bondage changed for the better, so as to present it to them in a more favorable aspect? We think not. Human servitude is still the same. The bondman is the same; the master is the same. The Ethiopian has not changed his skin, nor the leopard his spots. This being true, on what other ground than that of party and mercenary views, can we rationally place the present attitude of the democracy? Such is the intimate and mutual connexion between the officials and leaders of the party, and the President, that his course is necessarily their course. It may be truly said, he is in them and they in him, one and inseparable.

FREEMAN.

The Power of the Republican Party Acknowledged.

The manly and persistent adherence of the Republican party to their candidate, Mr. Banks, through the recent memorable struggle for speaker, has taught our opponents that we are "a power on earth," and has compelled them to accord to this new party a deference and respect which they had hitherto denied it. Even the Belfast Journal, in its last number, makes the following remarks in an article in regard to the Speakership:

"Of the three parties it must be conceded that the Republican party have the decided advantage of adhering to their principles *and* their candidate to the last." * * * The Republican party is *the* party with which the democratic party must grapple; and the tenacity with which it adhered to Mr. Banks, and its distinctive principles in this struggle proves it to no insignificant foe.

☞ The black republican association in the city of Washington, are even now flooding the country with their circulars, announcing the publication of their electionering documents of every description. Already has nearly two hundred thousand abolition letters, speeches, addresses, &c., been distributed for gratuitous circulation in every part of the Union.—*Democrat.*

Well, what does the editor of the Democrat propose to do about it? If he could only have the law that was passed by his friends, the Border Ruffians of Missouri for the government of the people of Kansas enacted at Washington, these abolition letters, speeches, addresses &c., might be suppressed. Would it not be a good idea for him to petition the President of the United States to extend the operation of these laws over all the States and Territories, of the United States. It is monstrous that the black republicans should be allowed to think of either free speech, a free press, or a free man—and to load uncle Sam's mail with such matter is *most* monstrous. Franklin Pierce should stop it at once.

☞ It is not often that we find in the Democrat any statement of facts relative to political matters, which it will be prudent to accept. The following so far as it relates to Mr. Fillmore's connection with the "dark lantern order," we suppose is stated correctly.

IS MR. FILLMORE A KNOW NOTHING?—Some of the k. n.'s who opposed the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, alleged that he was not a member of the dark lantern order.—The seceders from the nominating convention use the following language:

"The nominee is not a member of the American party; *he has never been inside a Council room*, and no act of his life, no word spoken or line written by him of which we have any knowledge, indicates that he sympathizes with that party, or that he would carry out its principles."

The following despatch from a K. N. State Council in session last week in Mr. Fillmore's own State appears to be conclusive on the point. It is as follows:

CANANDAIGUA, Feb. 27.

A large number of delegates arrived here yesterday afternoon, and more are expected to-day. It is thought the convention will not adjourn until to-morrow. The proceedings thus far have been conducted with harmony among the members. The statement that was made at Philadelphia that Mr. Fillmore was not a member was flatly contradicted by the President of the Council, number 177, of Buffalo, who gave the assurance that *he himself was present when the obligation of each of the degrees was administered to Mr. Fillmore, and that he is a member in good standing.* Enthusiasm prevails among the order in this section.

The Boston Journal, a whig paper very friendly to Mr. Fillmore, admits that this is conclusive, and says that the statement that he was not a member of the order is no doubt untrue.

Notwithstanding the evidence in the above of Mr Fillmore's Know Nothingism, we perceive that some of the strait whigs in this State and elsewhere, who had such a pious horror of Know Nothingism last fall, are ready to swallow him. This willingness is what troubles the Democracy.

Read This.

The following is one of the "laws" of Kansas which President Pierce says "must be obeyed:"

"SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magizine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

"SEC. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a Juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after the 5th day of September, A. D. 1855.

"J. H. STRINGFELLOW, Speaker of the House.

"Attest, J. M. LYLE, Clerk.

"THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council.

"Attest, J. A. HALDERMAN, Clerk."

What think the men of Connecticut about assisting President Pierce to enforce this law?

And here is another which the President is to enforce. It is intended to admit Missourians to the polls, and keep away anti-Nebraska men:

"An Act instituting a Poll-tax.

"*Be it enacted &c.* SECTION 1. That every free white male above the age of 21 years, who shall pay to the proper officer in Kansas Territory the sum of $1 as a poll-tax, and shall produce to the judges of any election within and for the Territory of Kansas a receipt showing the payment of said poll-tax, shall be deemed a legal voter, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory during the year for which the same shall have been paid: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Kansas"

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION. *New York*, March 4. Mr. Greeley telegraphs to the Tribune: The members of Congress who stand by free Kansas, and are opposed to Mr. Fillmore for President, are considering the policy of issuing a call for a People's Presidential Convention—probably to meet at Philadelphia simultaneously, or substantially so, with the Republican Convention. The movement will be carefully considered, and no steps taken without extensive preconcert and some deliberation.

PRESIDENT-MAKING. Mr. Greeley writes that the next four months are likely to be given up to the science of President-making. He thinks that Pierce thus fo has the best chance of nomination at the Cincinnati Convention—but is of opinion that the choice will depend mainly upon the admission of the New York rival sets of delegates. He adds:

"As to the Republican candidates, I have heard the names of Govs. Chase and Seward, Mr. Banks, and Colonel Fremont suggested in connection, but none of them in such manner as to indicate partizanship or personal devotion. Not until after the debates on Kansas, which are soon to convulse both houses, shall be ready even to guess who ought to be supported for President next Autumn. No one aspires to the nomination, but I trust no one upon whom it naturally devolves will fee at liberty to decline it. Should events in Kansas take the course which now seems probable the Republican candidates, if wisely chosen will nearly or quite sweep the Free States next November. Let us, then, calmly and vigilantly watch the progress of affairs, guarding alike against despondency and overweening confidence."

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH. JAMES M. LEACH, Republican, who was a few days ago sent back by a strict party vote in the House of Representatives of our State, was re-elected by 78 majority Representative from New Gloucester and Raymond.

The votes given at the two elections stood:

September.	March.
Leach 293.	Leach 313.
Brown 292.	Brown 235.
Leach's majority, 1.	Leach's majority, 78.

☞ In the copy forwarded for the printing of the City Marshal's report there was an error which the Marshal desires to be corrected through our paper. In the report which is according to manuscript copy, it reads:

"Liquor Selling from March 12, 1855,
Sept. 25, 1855,
From Sept. 25 to Feb. 25, 1856, 67

It should read "*Drunkeness.*" the object being to show by this comparative statement the number of complaints between these two periods of time.

☞ Don't fail to read the advertisement of J. B. Weeks, in to-days paper. He has an extensive variety of Cigars, and of the best brands. ‡

☞ HON. LEVI CUTTER, for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Portland, and for several years its Mayor, died at his residence in that city on Sunday.

☞ Rev. T. Starr King will lecture on Wednesday evening next, at Central Hall. Subject—Socrates.

Marriages.

In this city, 28th ult., by Rev. J. Hubbard, Jr., Mr. Leonard Bacon to Mrs. Mary E. Goldthwait, both of Biddeford

In Saco, Feb 2d, by Rev. S. Goff, Mr Jacob S. Locke, of Buxton, to Miss Catharine J Newell, of Dayton; by the same, March 2d, Mr. Thos. J. Chick, of Biddeford, to Miss Almira Blake, of Westbrook.

In Saco, Feb. 28th, by Rev J. T. G Nichols, Mr. Alvin Foss, of Saco, to Miss Elizabeth Earl, of Hollis.

Deaths.

In this city, Feb. 15th, Mr. Noah Robinson, aged 73; Feb. 18th, Mrs. Chasty Whitney, aged 73; Feb. 20th, Mr. Arthur Samson, aged 28; Feb 26th, John Coddy, aged 2 years, Feb. 27th, Miss Olive Berry, aged 24 years.

In Waterboro, Feb 26th, Mrs. Phebe Patten, aged 60 years.

In Lyman, Feb. 29th, George E Rounds, aged 3 years.

In Kennebunkport, March 2d, Isaac Wildes, aged 77 years, well known in the vicinity as "old Isaac" the clam dealer 5th, Capt. Israel Crediford, an honest man, aged 65 years.

Special Notices.

The great success of Dr. J. N. Hobensack, of Philadelphia, in curing worms, is that after they have been destroyed and passed from the system, is to destroy the slime and mucus that may still remain. To do this, he says, you must use such medicines as are particularly adapted and compounded of vegetable substances as not to injure and debilitate, avoiding calomel, turpentine, and such like medicines, and thereby saving yourselves from salivation and other bad effects. And we therefore advise all to use his **WORM SYRUP** and **LIVER PILLS**, as they do not belong to that class of medicines which ignorant quacks, and unprincipled pretenders force upon the attention of the community by astonishing certificates of cures manufactured to order, but they are scientifically compounded, and are steadily growing in public favor by reason of the excellent effects which follow their administration. 10

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an excellent Family Medicine, and recommended to all sufferers with diseases of the Liver and Stomach. The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills have naturally made them an universal favorite with the citizens of the Union, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach; and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is undisputably admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure these disorders when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box. 10

☞ Reader, are you afflicted with any kind of humor, or suffering from the effects of indigestion, flatulency costiveness, troubled with billious stomach, affections of the liver, or the piles? if so, consult your physician and he will undoubtedly advise you to procure a bottle of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic, as it has been proved a reliable remedy in all the above complaints.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION. Hon. Daniel P Thompson, Secretary of the State of Vermont, says: "Having seen the beneficial effects of your *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam* in my family and neighborhood when used, I feel free to say, that I look upon it as a very valuable medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended." Reed, Cutler & Co., Druggists, Boston, proprietors. *Be careful to get the genuine as there are many imitations.* Sold in Biddeford by James Sawyer. Price 50 cents and $1. 9

Delight's Spanish Lustral. A fine article to make the Hair grow on bald heads.

From G. W. TASKER, Esq., Pemberton Mills, Lawrence.

I have used the Spanish Lustral about three months, for a baldness on the crown of my head, which had existed for several years. It is now thickly covered with hair an inch long, and is growing fast. With cheerfulness and gratitude therefor. I recommend the Lustral to all who have looked to other sources without success. H. H. Hay, General agent for Maine, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Geo. C. Boyden, Dr. J. Sawyer, agents for Biddeford. 6s3dp

BRIGHTON MARKET, Feb. 28.

At Market, 1150 Beef Cattle, 3150 Sheep, and 0 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $9 00 a 9 00; first quality, $8 25 a 8 75; second quality, $7 75 a 8 25; third quality, $7 25.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $80 to $130.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $28 to 50.

SHEEP.—Sales from $3 00 to 9 00.

SWINE.—At retail from 7 to 9c.

BOSTON MARKET, March 1.

FLOUR.—Western common brands, $7 25 to 7 50; fancy, $8 00; extra, $9 25 to 10 00; Genesee Extra, $10 50 to 11 00.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 80 cts; Mixed at 74 cts. Oats 42 a 44c. Rye, in lots, $1 19.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $22 per ton, cash.

From William Johnson, Hanover street, well known throughout the New England States as an extensive dealer in Botanic Medicines.

DR. HAYDEN:

SIR:—From my personal knowledge of the ingredients which compose your Improved Vegetable Purgative Pills, which I know to be made of the best and most costly material that can be procured, together with the high opinion which is entertained of their merits by those who have used them, I can safely recommend them as a valuable purgative medicine, and decidedly the best pills of which I have any knowledge.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,
WM. JOHNSON.
4weopl

COUGHS AND COLDS. At this season of the year when coughs and colds are so prevalent, a reliable remedy in such cases is important to all the afflicted. Of Dr. Stone's medicine, which will be found advertised in our paper, the Montreal Pilot says:

The astonishing demand for G. W. Stone's Cough Medicine, and its complete success in curing affections of the throat and lungs, fully prove that we were justified in recommending it to our readers on its introduction to the public; and we can safely assert that no remedy has ever become so deservedly popular in the same space of time. —*Lowell News.*

The Great English Remedy—Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child

These pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of nervous and spinal affections, pain in the back and limbs, heaviness, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, hysterics, sick headache, whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, one dollar.

Sole agents for this country, I. C. BALDWIN & Co., Rochester, N. Y. TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle of the pills by return mail.

For sale wholesale and retail, by D. L. Mitchell, Saco, and druggists generally.

[redacted]

The CHEAPEST LIGHT in the World.

UFFORD'S

Smoke Consuming, Patent Lamp,

Requiring only the poorest Oil, Lard or Grease.

THE Lamp, holding less than a half pint of oil, burns 12 hours or more, producing a light comparable only to gas, but even cheaper than that. The public are cautioned against the miserable imitations and infringements on our Lamp

☞ To avoid any liability, see that our name is on the lamp.

For sale at MORGAN & MORSE'S Wholesale and Retail Furniture and Crockery Ware House, corner of Washington and Liberty Sts, Biddeford, Me. 1y9

Municipal Election.

THE inhabitants of the City of Biddeford, qualified according to law to vote in the election of city officers, (pursuant to warrants issued in customary form,) will meet in their several ward rooms, on Monday the tenth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., to give in their votes for Warden and Clerks of said wards, for Mayor of said city, and for Aldermen and Common Councilmen for said wards, and for Constables one for each ward, and for a Judge of Municipal Court in said city.

The Aldermen of said city will be in session at the Aldermen's Room, on the Saturday next preceding said day of election, from nine to twelve o'clock A. M., and from two to five P. M.; and on said day of election from nine o'clock A. M. to one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualifications of voters whose names have not been entered on the ward lists.

LEVI LORING, Jr., City Clerk.

Biddeford, Feb. 27, 1856.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE IMPORTATION OF

STUFF DRESS GOODS;
SILK DRESS GOODS;
MANTILLAS AND TALMAS;
SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE;
Printed Dress Goods,
of all fabrics, from a choice ninepenny London Print, to the finest articles imported;
EMBROIDERIES and
FANCY ARTICLES;
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES
AND MOURNING GOODS;
INCLUDING ALL
INDIA, CONTINENTAL AND BRITISH
DRY GOODS.
In great variety.

These Goods were selected abroad by one of our firm for our own trade, and are goods we can endorse to our customers. Each steamer arriving brings the latest novelties.

Package buyers will find choice Goods at low prices.

192 Washington street, and 55 and 57 Hawley street, Boston, 5w1aw1s

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of G. H. Mitchell & Co. is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having demands against the late firm are requested to present the same for payment, and all indebted by note or account must pay the same immediately to *save cost*, as the affairs must be settled by April 1st, 1856.

GEO. H. MITCHELL.
H. A. MITCHELL.

The subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him for the last three years, would respectfully announce to his old customers and the public generally that he will continue the Stove and Tinware business in all its branches, at the old stand of G. H. Mitchell & Co., Chestnut St., where every thing in his line may be bought at greatly reduced prices.

GEO. H. MITCHELL.

Biddeford, March 5, 1856. 3w10

Western Land Agency.

HENRY H. BOODY & Co. Bankers, General Land Agents and Dealers in Land Warrants and Real Estate, continue to buy and sell Land Warrants; make investments, collections and payments; enter land at the Land Office; locate warrants; ascertain titles, and to transact all other business pertaining to a General Western Land Agency.

From our ample knowledge of the Western country, and from our facilities for the transaction of business, we feel confident that we can execute all trusts committed to us, in a manner entirely satisfactory.

Circulars furnishing full information respecting the terms upon which we do business, will be sent to them who desire it.

N. B. The highest market price always paid for Land Warrants.

Address, Henry H. Boody, Brunswick, Me., or Alvin Boody, Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin.

Feb. 26, 1856. 10tf

Cigars.

GENTLEMEN in want of choice cigars will please call at

J. B. WEEK'S CIGAR & TOBACCO EMPORIUM,

where you can find some of the most popular brands, among which are the El Tulipan and De Morga Corchs, La Empera, La Fashion, La Flor Cubana, Operar, Three Marias, La Firmego, La Luna, Staffanooi, Sultana, Fixed Star, Wandering Jew, La Marino, Eagles, Stars, Ruex, Hanora, and many other brands. Chewing Tobacco. Fine cut and in hands. Smoking Tobacco, Snuff Pipes &c., at wholesale and retail. J. B. WEEKS.

Biddeford, March 7th. tf10 Liberty Street.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

THE House and Lot situated on Kossuth Street, the street leading from South to Centre street, occupied by the Subscriber.

The House is nearly new, has nine good rooms, is situated in a desirable place for a business man, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

There is a never failing spring of water in the cellar.

C. N. FIFIELD.

Biddeford, March 1, 1856. 3mos10

WANTED.

TO hire, or take at the shares, a Farm of ordinary size and within eight miles of Biddeford village.

For particulars enquire at this office.

Biddeford, March 6, 1856. 3w10

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post-Office, Biddeford March 6, 1856.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised.

Andrews Simon
Andrews James
Adams Clara mrs
Austin Adrianna
Burk Mary
Brown Miriam mrs
Bradeen Martha L
Bangs Mary Ann
Brown Esther A
Bornell Mary E
Bradbury Olive S
Byrum Reuben
Buzzell Sarah A—2
Bickford Sarah M
Buzzell Wm
Buzzell Aaron P
Burnham Abby
Bennett Betsey
Bragdon Caroline F
Boynton C F
Bowdoin Fannie M
Berry Emerson
Bickford Emeline
Billington Emeline
Bean Hellen F
Bracket Jane A mrs
Bickford J
Bailey John
Boston J B
Buckley James
Bickford James
Barton Lucy
Bean Laura A mrs
Barrows Maria A
Clark Asa
Cleaves Esther
Campbell Ellen W—2
Curtis Hannah
Corcoran Hanna
Cates Henry
Conway James
Chick Mary K—2
Carter Mary A
Coughlin Mary
Carr Maria
Cassidy Susan
Cabana Sofranie
Chase Samuel F
Cole Tobias
Davis Amaziah W
Dennis Alvira
Doneyhoe Hannorah
Dennett Hannah L
Drew Dr S
Dolliff T C
Emery Sarah
Elwell John
Emery J B
Edgcomb Amanda L
Emery Frank
Foss Mary Hannah
Friend J. H.
Fowles J mr
Farmer Bridget
Fabyan Georgeanna M
Goodwin Alonzo
Goldthwait Abby A
Goodwin Jeremiah W
Goodwin J W
Gooch Mary Jane
Goodding Roxanna C
Goodwin Sarah A
Gookin Capt W
Goodwin Lydia A
Holmes Charles A
Hughs Charles
Hanscom Ellen—2
Hutchins James
Harris John
Huff Lydia
Huff Louisa
Haywood L M
Hegarty Mick
Hatch Micah
Homes miss
Higging Mary A
Hanson Rebecca
Jafosh Isabell
Kimball James M
Keaton Elizabeth
Kimball Christopher
Kelley Mary Ann
Leighton Angeline
Libby Almeda J
Lewis Charles F
Leighton Ellen
Lovejoy E S
Leeman Maria B
Lapham L E
Littlefield Rhoda A
Luckyer Silman
Lorand Thomas
Libby Wm
Libby Gardner J
Landers Garret
Miles Ann
Mitchell Alvah
Martin Catherine
McKenney Geo W
Morrell John
Merrill J W
Murch John
Murphey Julia A
McDermont Michael
McGowen Susan
Maybery Thomas
Merrill Sophia A
Nason Wm
Osborne Frances
Patterson Laura A
Patterson Lydia J
Perkins Mary Jane
Pendegist Mary
Parkinson Mary Mrs
Proctor Ellen M
Perkins Augusta C
Proal Ausina
Quick Polena
Rolph Almira
Richards Betsy E
Roberts Charles F
Roberts E S Mrs
Rives Elija
Ross Elija J
Rounds Francis L—2
Rogers R C
Robertson Mary
Rollins Oliver O
Runnells Selinda B
Roberts Sarah
Stanley Lydia T—2
Small Lorinda Mrs.
Smith Elizabeth
Spaulding Milo F—2
Sinnott Melissa Mrs
Smith Nancy
Shaw Orilla
Scanlon Patt
Sargent Sarah Ann
Small Sarah M
Smith Sophia
Smith Ann Mrs
Sawyer Aphia
Strout Betsey
Smith Cyrus K
Sessions Charles
Springer Caroline A
Smily Emily Mrs
Sawyer Helen
Swett Harriet R
Smith Joseph Mrs
Smith Israel Mrs
Torbox Drusilla H
Tibbetts Edwin F
Thomas W Thomas
Twombly George A
Thayer Jerome—2
Thomas Mary A
True John
Whitney Catharine
Wilson Charles W
Woodworth Ellen
Waverly Horence
Wentworth E J—2
Wheaton James
Waterhouse Lydia W
Wood Mary L
Welch M Jane
Willey Catharine
Weeks Mary A
Wood Nelly
Whitten Sarah J
York Susan N
York Hugh

JONATHAN TUCK, Postmaster.

Singing Schools.

O. D. ADAMS will open his next terms of Singing Schools as follows:—

In Biddeford, **Thursday Evening, March 13th**, at his hall, No. 4 Washington Block, at 7 3-4 o'clock. Class to meet every Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

In Saco, on **Wednesday Evening, March 19th**, at Auber Hall, at 7 3-4 o'clock. This class to meet every Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

Tickets of admission to the above classes,

$1.00 for 18 Lessons, Payable Second Lesson.

First and second evenings free. 3w9

Boston Stock Market.

MARTIN'S Twenty-one Years Thereia; giving the fluctuations each year, from 1835 to 1856, in BANK INSURANCE, MANUFACTURING, RAIL-ROAD, and other Stocks. Also, the *Semi-Annual Dividends* of each stock since 1784, with detailed explanatory notes—Eighty pages, price 25 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid. JOSEPH G. MARTIN,
Commission Stock Broker,
10 State st., Boston.

☞ Orders by mail or express, to buy or sell stocks, will be promptly executed, at the current market value

Feb. 26, 1856. 3w9

L. J. CROSS,

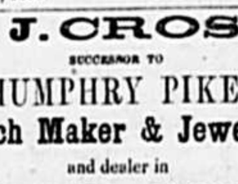
SUCCESSOR TO

HUMPHRY PIKE,

Watch Maker & Jeweller,

and dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS,



JEWELRY,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

SPOONS, FORKS, THIMBLES,
SPECTACLES, &c.

No. 1 Cataract Block, Factory Island,
SACO.

N. B. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. 1f9

10,000 Dollars Reward!

FOR A remedy for curing *coughs* and purifying the *blood*, equaling *Doctor Burleigh Smart's Cough Medicine*. It is warranted to cure the worst cases. Pint bottles $1,00. Six bottles for $5,00. For sale in *Biddeford* by Jas Sawyer, Dr. Pierson A. Sawyer; in *Saco*, by D. L. Mitchell, T Gilman and Dr. Murch; in *Alfred*, by W. H. Conant, Silas Derby, Sayward & Webber; in *Sanford*, by T. Shaw, S. Lord, J. Merrill, Salter Emery & Co.; in *Kennebunk*, by A Warren, —Currier, W. F. Moody; in *Newfield*, S. H. Smith, M. Wood; in *Lebanon* by Hanscomb & Ricker; in *Acton*, by A. J. Lord; in *Shapleigh*, by W. A. Hall; in *Limerick*, by Elias Libby; in *East Parsonsfield*, by Pendexter & P Pray.

Weeks & Potter, Boston, and H. H. Hay' Portland, Wholesale Agents.

SHAW & CLARK, Proprietors.
1sf9 BIDDEFORD, ME.

Notice of Foreclosure.

BE it known that John F. Whitaker, of Biddeford, in the County of York, on the Eighth day of January, A. D. 1854, gave to the undersigned Abraham Davis and Horace Davis, both of said Biddeford, a deed of mortgage of that date, recorded on York County Records, book 231, pages 495—6, of a certain tract of land, situated in said Biddeford, bounded as follows, viz:—beginning at the South West corner of Joseph Benson's land, and land of Hiram Goodwin, thence North 45 deg East, thirty-seven rods to the Beach Road; thence North 37 deg. West by said road, twenty-one rods, to land of Luther Benson; thence by land last named South 72 deg. West, forty-two rods; thence by said Benson's land, South 43 deg. West, forty-two rods, to the point of beginning; that said mortgage deed was given as security for the payment of two certain promissory notes specified in said deed; that the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, by reason of which they claim a foreclosure of the same.

ABRAHAM DAVIS,
HORACE DAVIS.

Biddeford, Feb. 27, 1856. 3w9

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale that neat story and a half house, with the barn and garden spot attached, situated in the very centre of the thriving village of Biddeford on Franklin St., and known as the Abram Perkins estate. Its immediate proximity to the Mills, Stores, Schools, Post-Office, &c., renders it a very desirable location. Such a rare chance for a bargain is seldom offered.

Also, for sale, 100 house lots, located on all the principal streets in the village.

3w9 GEO. H. ADAMS.

For all kinds of Gloves and Mitts, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Hosiery, &c.,

R. L. BOWERS & CO.

BOOTS.

THE Subscriber will, from this date give his whole attention to the manufacture of

CALF BOOTS,

SEWED AND PEGGED,

which will be made from the best of stock, and at prices that will be satisfactory to all in want.

Gentlemen in want of a nice boot and a good fit are respectfully invited to call at

No. 9 Central Block, up stairs.

N. B. No other kind of work done.

E. A. FENDERSON.

Biddeford Feb. 1, 1856. 3w5

Best Nova Scotia

GRINDSTONES,

For Mechanics, Farmers, and Ship Carpenters.

For sale by GEORGE I. GOODWIN.

Saco, January 18, 1856. 3m5

Hard Ware, Paints,

Oil, Varnish, Glass and

Paint Brushes,

A good assortment of good articles constantly on hand and for sale by GEO. I. GOODWIN,
York Bank building, Saco.

Saco, January 18, 1856. 3m5

JAMES BICKFORD,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS.

WINDOW FRAMES, &c.

Shop at the Barnes Mill, near the Foundry,

BIDDEFORD, ME.

N. B. A good assortment of **Sash and Doors**, constantly on hand. Job work done to order. 1yr5

MELODEONS!

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

Celebrated Melodeons, so long and favorably known to the musical world, have been rendered still more desirable by their new method of *voicing*, and for which the 1st premium was given over all competitors, at the recent National Fair.

Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct to the manufactory in Boston, with cash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully executed as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select, and on as reasonable terms. Each instrument warranted,

PRICES FROM $45 TO $300.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money FACTORY & WARE ROOMS,

417 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

CASH ADVANCED,

—BY—

MORGAN & MORSE,

On Furniture, Feathers and Beds,

BOOTS & SHOES,

STOVES & HARDWARE,

WATCHES,

CLOCKS & JEWELRY,

DRY & FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

and all kinds of Goods left for positive Sale, at

Nos. 1, 3 & 4, Corner of Washington and Liberty Sts. BIDDEFORD.

MORGAN & MORSE,

GENERAL

Auction & Commission MERCHANTS!

Office and Sales Rooms, No. 1, 3, and 4, SOMES' BLOCK,

BIDDEFORD, ME.

REGULAR sales of Furniture, Paintings, Works of Art and General Merchandise, at the Spacious Sales Rooms every Saturday afternoon.

Furniture sold at the residence of families. Out-door sales in general. Cash advanced on Real Estate, Furniture, Bedding, Watches Clocks, Jewelry Dry and Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

Account of sales rendered and returns made with promptness. tf3

Sheriff's Sale.

York ss. January 28th, 1856. Taken on an execution wherein Horace Ford, of Biddeford, in the county of York, is creditor, and on another execution wherein Samuel W. Luques is creditor, and will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1856, at two o'clock P. M., on the premises hereinafter described, all the right in equity which Josiah Libby, of said Biddeford, had at the times of the attachments on the original writs, or now has, of redeeming the real estate situated in said Biddeford, and bounded as follows: on the South East by land now or formerly of John Gray, and in possession of Philemon Haines; on the South West by land of William Staples, or persons unknown; on the North West by land of Joseph Hill; and on the North East by land of John M. Goodwin and Edward H. C. Hooper. Said land having been set off on execution to Dorothy Smith, administrator of James Smith, Jr., and said Libby's right of redeeming the same having been attached on mesne process on the original writs, on which these executions above named issued. All further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

CHAS. C. GOODWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

The Ladies' Companion,

A Magazine devoted to the improvement of the Home Circle.

A new series of the Companion begins with the number for March, 1856. The work is published monthly. In addition to a great variety of articles on various subjects, calculated to amuse and instruct the members of the family circle, each number will contain

an Elegant Colored Flower Plate,

printed in colors, and *altogether superior* to any engravings of the kind ever published in any similar work in this country These flower plates alone will be worth the whole cost of the magazine.

Each number will also contain one full page engraving, illustrating one of the sketches contained in the same. Besides these, a great number of engravings, representing new patterns of Embroidery, Crotchet Work, the Fashions, etc., etc., will be given in the course of the year, and occasionally a page of music.

The Companion is published at only one dollar a year, if paid in advance.

Agents wanted in all parts of the Union, to whom good inducements will be offered. Letters, enclosing money for the work, at our risk, if carefully directed to

JOEL W. HUBBARD,
116 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

YOUR attention is called to the manures manufactured by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, from the contents of the sinks and privies of New York City, and free from offensive odor, called

POUDRETTE AND TAFEU.

Poudrette is composed of two thirds night soil, and one third decomposed vegetable fibre. Tafeu is composed of three fourths night soil, and one fourth No. 1 Peruvian Guano.

These manures are cheaper, and better adapted for raising corn, garden vegetables, and grass, than any other in market. Can be put in contact with the seed without injury, and causes corn and seeds to come up sooner, ripen two weeks earlier, and yield one third more than other manures, and is a *sure preventative of the cut worm.*

Two bbls. Poudrette, or 100 lbs. Tafeu, will manure an acre of corn in the hill. Tafeu 1 3-4 cents per lb. Poudrette $[illegible] per barrel, or $1.50 for any quantity over 7 barrels, delivered on board vessel or railroad, free from any charge for package or cartage. A pamphlet containing every information, sent, post-paid, to any one sending their address to

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 Courtlandt St., New York.

3m7

SHINGLE MACHINES.

New and Improved Patent,—with or without Jointers Attached.

THIS is the best Shingle Machine ever offered to the public Machines and rights will be sold on reasonable terms. Circulars, giving full description, will be forwarded on addressing SMITH & POTTER, or STOVER & BICKNELL, 50 and 54 Albany Block, Boston, Mass.

Feb. 26, 1856. 3w9

Real Estate Notice.

PERSONS that have Farms, or other Real Estate for sale the ensuing season, can have their business attended to by an experienced Land Agent, on application to the subscriber, who continues to give his personal attention to selling or exchanging real estate of all descriptions. No fee is required unless the property is advertised or a sale effected. J. W. MAYNARD,

Feb. 20, 1856. 6w9 8 Congress st., Boston

Flour, Pork and Lard.

JUST received in Schr. Southerner,
100 bbls. Octagon Mills Flour,
50 " Washington Mills Flour,
50 " Hoffman "
50 " Pyramid " "
20 " Mess Pork.
20 " Leaf Lard, by
JOHN GILPATRIC.

Saco, Jan. 29th, 1856. tf5

Axes! Axes!

Superior Chopping Axes,

WITH HANDLES,

For sale by GEORGE I. GOODWIN.

Saco, January 18, 1856. 3m5

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum & Scorbutic Humors.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin whatever form they may assume as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds & Ulcers.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Professor Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used under the direction of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints even of 20 years' standing.

Piles and Fistulas.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions
Burns
Chapped Hands
Chilblains
Fistulas
Gout
Skin Diseases
Stiff Joints
Lumbago
Mercurial Eruptions
Piles
Rheumatism
Salt Rheum
Scalds
Ulcers
Sore Legs
Sore Breasts
Sore Heads
Sore Throats
Sores of all kinds
Sprains
Swelled Glands
Venereal Sores
Wounds of all kinds

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in pots, at 25 cents, 62 1-2 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Try It—Try It—Try It.

G. W. STONES'

LIQUID CATHARTIC,

AND FAMILY PHYSIC,

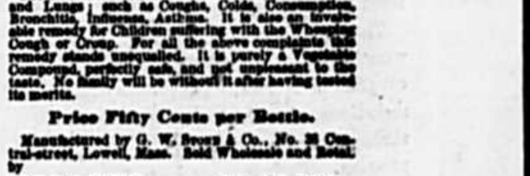
The most important discovery ever made in Medical Science, being a compound of Barks and Roots, which forms the most powerful, safe, and agreeable physic ever offered to the public.

THE necessity of such a medicine has long been felt both by the heads of families and physicians. Its advantages over Cathartics given in the form of Pills and Powders, must be obvious to every intelligent person.—It operates more immediately and effectually upon the system, and at the same time is infinitely less difficult to administer, being quite agreeable to the taste. It not only produces all the effects where physic is required, but completely removes habitual costiveness, leaving the bowels perfectly free. It expels all humors from the blood, is a certain cure for piles, regulates the action the Liver, frees the stomach from bile, invigorates the whole Nervous System, and removes the cause of all local pains, such as *Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreaux Gout, Pain in the Head, Side, Stomach, &c.*

It may also be relied upon in all diseases of the bowels—Dysentery, Diarrhea, and Cholera Morbus, yielding once to its magical influence. Again we repeat, TRY IT. It needs no other recommendation. No family will be without it after they have properly tested its merits.—Reader, if you have tried other remedies without success, despair not—relief is now at hand. Are you suffering from Scrofula, six bottles of my liquid Cathartic will cure you. Would you be relieved from habitual Costiveness, three bottles will effect all that you desire. If you are afflicted with Rheumatic, Neuralgic, or other local pains, two bottles will free you from them. All humors will be eradicated from the blood by the use of from one to six bottles. In short, if you require a physic for any purpose, this is the most reliable, safe and agreeable to the taste, that has ever been placed within the reach of the public.

PRICE $1 00.

H. H. Hay Druggist, Sole Agent for Portland, and General Agent for State. J. Sawyer, M. D., No. 2, Biddeford House Block, and A. Sawyer, Liberty st., agents or Biddeford. Daniel L. Mitchell, Saco. 1y1



For the Relief and Cure of all Affections of the Throat and Lungs; such as Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma. It is also an invaluable remedy for Children suffering with the Whooping Cough or Croup. For all the above complaints this remedy stands unequalled. It is purely a Vegetable Compound, perfectly safe, and not unpleasant to the taste. No family will be without it after having tested its merits.

Price Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Manufactured by G. W. STONE & Co., No. 38 Central-street, Lowell, Mass. Sold Wholesale and Retail by

BURR & PERRY, 1 Cornhill, Boston

Principal Depot at No. 38 Central street, Lowell, Mass.

☞ Sold by druggists generally.

H. H. Hay, Druggist, Sole Agent for Portland, and General Agent for State. J. Sawyer, M. D., No. 2, Biddeford House Block, and A. Sawyer, Liberty st., agents or Biddeford. Daniel L. Mitchell, Saco. 6m1

F. G. WARREN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BIDDEFORD.

Office and residence, Corner of Washington and Jefferson Sts., former residence of Jona. Tuck, Esq.

Dr. W. has devoted his whole attention to the practice of medicine and surgery for eight years, having experience in all of its departments, now offers his professional services to the people of Biddeford, Saco and vicinity.

N. B. Particular attention given to surgery.

—REFERENCES:—

Dr. Peaslee, Prof. of Surgery, Bowdoin College; Dr. J. McKeen, formerly Prof. of Theory and Practice, Bowdoin College; Drs. I. & J. D. Lincoln, Brunswick; Dr. Garcelon, Lewiston; Rev. J. Hubbard, Jr.; Rev. W. F. Merrill; Daniel Stinson; Jonathan Tuck, Esq. Biddeford,

South Limington Seminary.

THE Spring term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 20th of February, 1856, under the instruction of

Mr. JOHN Mc C. PERKINS,

As Principal.

The common and higher branches of English, Mathematics and the Classics, will be taught.—Tuition on the usual terms, Board on reasonable terms, and for such as wish to board themselves, rooms can be had near the Seminary.

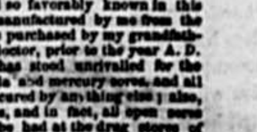
Particular attention will be given to such pupils as are preparing themselves to teach, and to those preparing to enter on a collegiate course.

JAMES MCARTHUR,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

South Limington, Jan. 31, 1856. 3w6

Gentlemen in want of a nice fitting shirt of an extra quality, should call at

R. L. BOWERS & CO.
Main St. Saco.



BRYANT SALVE.

THIS Salve, so long and so favorably known in this vicinity, is now being manufactured by me from the original receipt, which was purchased by my grandfather of a celebrated Indian doctor, prior to the year A. D. 1800, since which time it has stood unrivalled for the cure of fever sores, scrofula and mercury sores, and all old sores that could not be cured by anything else; also, burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, and in fact, all open sores whatever; this salve can be had at the drug stores of Dr. J. Sawyer and Dr. Pierson, Biddeford.

Try it—and whether you find it good or bad, tell the result to the world.

MARK BRYANT, Franklin St., Biddeford, Me.

Biddeford, Feb. 5th, 1856. 3w7*

12 House Lots for Sale,

Situated in the most central part of this City.

3 LOTS ON FOSS STREET,
7 LOTS ON EMERY STREET,
2 LOTS ON FOSS, NEAR LIBERTY STREET,

The above lots will be sold at low prices, and terms of payment made easy.

Enquire of D. B. CLEAVES.

Biddeford, Feb. 13, 1856. 3w7

Variety.

How Jenny Lind was Trapped at Calais.

Jenny Lind had resolved not to sing in France. This resolution lies at the bottom of the following Parisian gossip, said to have appeared in a Paris paper, but which we find in the Boston Atlas:—

Some of the provincial dilettantii, boast of being acture and intrepid. Should they cross the channel to hear the songtress at London? What would be the advantage of possessing audicity and talents, if they were reduced merely to this excursion, in the reach of anybody who has louis-d'or and some hours to expend. It would be admirable to hear Jenny Lind without paying any money away, and without leaving the town. It would be to make her break the obstinate resolution she has formed of never singing in France. What a triumph and what an honor, if anybody should succeed in such an undertaking? But how could success be hoped?

The songstress was installed in the suite of rooms prepared for her, when three gentlemen appeared. They forced the orders which had interdicted the door to all visitors: they entered as possessing authority. Their severe attire, their magistrates' air, their coldly imperious manners announced them as persons charged with a grave mission. One of them spoke to the songstress, whom he addressed without saluting her, saying, in a dry, abrupt tone, "Give me your passport, Madame." Jenny Lind, astonished, but faithful to her resolution of silence in France, gave up her passport without proffering a word. The gentlemen read and examined it with an attention which denoted the profoundest distrust; then he added, with a rudeness mixed with irony.—"Oh! we know you have neglected no precaution, and that you travel under an assumed name?"

"For whom do you take me, pray?" asked Jenny Lind, obliged to speak. "Don't hope to deceive us. You will see that we are well informed. An intriguant of the most dangerous species has been staying in Paris for some time past, where she made numerous dupes, and after having secured a good deal of money, she is now attempting to reach England." "And do you suppose, perchance———?" "That you are that woman, yes Madam; your face, your person suit with the description we have received. Our information is most exact."—The songstress exclaimed, became indignant, protested that she was Jenny Lind. Her earnest denials made no impression on the ironical incredulity. The spokesmen of the party asked if she had any friend who would be the surety for her identity, if she possessed no means of proving her right to the name she claimed. Jenny Lind knew nobody. "Then, madam, we must take you temporarily into custody." At these words the protestations of the great artist became more animated than ever; she was interrupted in them by the following proposition.

"Now, Madam, you may very easily convince us. You pretend to be Jenny Lind, eh? If you speak truly you have no need of surety, nor of testimony, you have in your own power the striking proof of your identity. Nothing is easier for you then to prove that you are indeed a great artist, possessor of incomparable talents, and an admirable voice. I know enough of music to judge of that. Then exhibit us your proof." There was no answer to avoid this appeal, and the songstress, placed in a dilemma, hesitated which way of escape to adopt. "Ah? I was sure of it," added the author of the proposition, "You are confounded. Abandon that disguise, which betrays you, and profane no longer an illustrious name!" "It is mine sir!" "Enough! enough! Madam, your affirmations are denied by the impossibilities you find yourself in, of proving what we ask you to demonstrate, to gaol." "Well!" said the songstress, conquered and resigned, "if it must be done, listen and judge!"

Then after a moment's silence, that her vexation might be silenced, she sang the cavatina of Norma. That pure, powerful melodious voice lavished all its wealth. The three gentlemen were delighted beyond expression. Their manner made Jenny Lind detect the trap into which she had fallen.—The gentleman avowed their guilt, and implored her pardon with so much grace and eloquence—adding, "if you will pardon us, our benevolence shall make the poor bless your name." Jenny Lind was touched. She pardoned their impertinence.

Sardinian Marriage Customs.

Marriage follows love, more or less, in Sardinia, as elsewhere. When arrived at the serious point, sometimes the lover, accompanied by a friend, sometimes the lover's father, proceeds to the house of the girl's parents, and professes to have lost a sheep for which he is in search. If the parents are agreeable to the match, they proceed, if they have several daughters, to present them one by one, reserving the one wanted until the last. Then follows the bargain as to exchange of gifts. A day is fixed for the exchange, and the lover gives his betrothed a solemn kiss—hence this meeting is called "ora del facio," and from this solemn pledge he cannot swerve without dishonor to his betrothed, and taking upon himself the vengeance of her relatives and clan. On the day of the betrothal the friends of the bridegroom, called paralymphos, form a procession, and carry the articles composing his store to her father's house, where they knock and pretend to be impatient because the door is not immediately opened to them.—The inmates inquire who and what are these impatient people, and what they bring; to which the paralymphos answer, that they have honor and virtue. Then they are admitted—the family and friends in their gayest costume; and they proceed to exchange the segnati or gifts; and the list of the various articles being examined, the business is solemnized by a feast. The day of marriage is then fixed and proclaimed in the village church for three consecutive Sundays. Eight days before it takes place the bridegroom accompanied by his friends, form a procession with carts loaded with the furniture, etc., he has undertaken to supply to the house of the intended bride. Here they are examined, condemned if not up the customary mark, and when finally passed, repacked and conducted in state to the new house of the bridegroom. The bride's procession follows a few days afterward. The musicians, playing on the peculiar pipes of the island, march first, and friends follow, each carrying something—one, a looking glass, another a basket of crockery and glasses, a third, a new distaff with the flax or wool ready to be spun off. Another guest carries the picture of the favorite saint destined to adorn the nuptial bed. A pillow, trimmed with colored ribbons and myrtle, is a favorite gift; and the prettiest maiden of the party carries the vase to be used thereafter by the bride for fetching water from the fountain, but which, on this occasion, is filled with flowers. Each of her friends is the bearer of some little article of future use. Behind them follow the carts with the heavy goods, the horns of the oxen tipped with orange and covered with colored ribbons.—Some wheat, with a pair of grinding stones fills a separate cart behind which follows the ass whose future duty it will be to work the mill, his ears and tail adorned with ribbons and flowers. All the furniture being arranged, is adorned with flowers, which: however faded, must not be removed for many months after the marriage. On the marriage day the bridegroom proceeds with his companion to the house of the bride: who, on his arrival, takes her farewell, receives the blessings of he parents, and is consigned to the hand of the priest. The bride takes with her a bottle of wine and a cake of the finest wheat, colored with saffron and adorned with flowers, as a present to the priest, and distributes several cakes of her own making among her young friends in the procession. The ceremony being over, they return home, where at the marriage feast, the young couple, seated next each other, eat soup out of the same basin and with the same spoon. During the festivities which follow the feast, the bride is not allowed to move or speak during the whole day, though around her all is gayety and merry-making. She must not speak a word until she leaves her grand chair to start for her own house. She is then placed upon a horse gaily caparisoned, and led by one of the men at the right hand of the bridegroom, the females following behind her, and the men joining in his retinue. The calvacade is preceded by the launedda, or Sarde pipes (an exact copy of the instrument on which Pan and the satyrs perform in ancient bas-reliefs,) playing a nuptial song, in the chorus of which the whole party from time to time join. On arriving at the court of the house the mother receives the bride, and sprinkles her with grain and salt. On reaching the door she alights from her horse upon a little table, covered with a gay piece of carpet, and thus passes into the house without touching the threshold. The bride is then accompanied to the bridal chamber, the nearest relatives sprinkling he with razi, bonbons made of sugared nuts and almonds, and a glass of water is emptied at her feet as she enters the chamber. A dance concludes the amusements of the day, in which the bride and bridegroom take no part.—*Household Words.*

A Fugitive Slave from a Virginia Church.

To run away from Slavery has been declared to be to run away from God. The "Church of Jesus Christ, at Union, Fauquier County, Virginia," has pronounced excommunication against one of its members for running away from his master, and seeking Freedom in the North. This negro who so "disobeyed the laws of God and man," in the language of that "Church of Jesus Christ," was caught, and by the active endeavors of President Pierce and his agents, and the agents of Cotton and Doughfacery, was restored to the Christian Society of Union and the pious master who bewailed his slave's backsliding into Freedom and Massachusetts. After a season of repentance under the exhortations of the rawhide and the Rev. John Clark, this fugitive church member was bought out of Slavery with Northern dollars and presented to himself. Taking the gift, he straightway went with it to Oberlin, Ohio, to educate it for the ministry. Arrived there, he wrote back to Union to his old pastor for a letter of dismission from the church he so wickedly ran away from when he ran away from slavery. The pastor, the Rev. John Clark, made answer, of which the following is the gist:

"The church of Jesus Christ, at Union, Fauquier County, Va.:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

"*Whereas*, Anthony Burns, a member of the church, has made application to us by letter to our pastor, for a letter of dismission in fellowship, in order that he may unite with another church of the same faith and order; and

"*Whereas*, it has been satisfactorily established before us that the said Anthony Burns absconded from the service of his master, and refused to return voluntarily, *thereby disobeying both the laws of God and man*, although he subsequently obtained his freedom by purchase, yet we have *now* to consider him only as a *fugitive from labor*, (as he was before his arrest and restoration to his master,) have therefore,

"*Resolved*, unanimously, that he be excommunicated from the communion and fellowship of this church.

"Done by order of this church, in regular church meeting, the 20th day of October, 1855. W. W. West, Clerk."

With this bill of excommunication went a letter from the pastor, which pitches into poor Burns in a fashion which would be called diabolically vicious if it did not proceed from a clergyman. He convicts him, logically and from the Scriptures, of having denied the Christian character in seeking Freedom while his master wanted him to remain a slave—recommends him when licensed to preach, to select for his field of labor the north bank of the Ohio River, and taking the text about Onesimus, to exhort therefrom all fugitives from Virginia, to run straight back to their masters. "By so doing," adds the pastor, "you may measurably make amends for the "expenditure of $30,000 by the Government, "in your arrest, trial, and restoration to your "legal owner."

If the "Church of Jesus Christ in Union, Fauquier County, Virginia," is losing members by the infidel love of freedom, is it not largely growing in grace?—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Origin of the Alden Family. Mrs. Rose Standish, consort of Capt. Standish, departed this life on the 29th of January, 1621. This circumstance is mentioned as an introduction to the following anecdote, which has been carefully handed down to us by tradition.

In a very short time after the decease of Mrs. Standish, the captain was led to think that, if he could obtain Miss Priscilla Mullins, a daughter of Mr. Wm. Mullins, the breach in his family would be happily repaired. He therefore according to the custom of those times, sent to ask Mr. Mullin's permission to visit his daughter. John Alden, the messenger, went and faithfully communicated the wishes of the captain.—The old gentleman did not object, as he might have done, on account of the recency of Capt. Standish's bereavement. He said it was perfectly agreeable to him, but the young lady must be also consulted. The damsel was accordingly called into the room and John Alden, who is said to have been a young man of most excellent form, with a fair and ruddy complexion, arose, and in a very courteous and prepossessing manner delivered his errand.

Miss Mullins listened with respectful attention, and at last, after a considerable pause, fixing her eyes upon him, with an open countenance "*Prithee, John, why do you not speak for yourself.*" The young man blushed, bowed, and took his leave, but with a look which indicated more than his diffidence would permit him otherwise to express. However, he soon renewed his visit, and it was not long before their nuptials were celebrated in ample form.

From this couple were descended all of the name of Alden in the United States. What report he made to his constituent after the first interview, tradition does not unfold; but it is said, how true the writer knows not, that the captain never, to the day of his death, forgave him.

An Incident in the History of Slavery. A few days since, a stranger apparently a Southern gentleman, arrived at Washington on his way North. Learning that no train would leave in the direction he desired to travel till the next day, he booked himself at one of the principal hotels, where he received such attentions as are always due a gentleman, and passed his time as agreeably as one could be expected to do who was somewhat anxious to prosecute his journey. The next day he went to the railroad station to take the cars for the North, where he was arrested by the chief of police, on the ground that instead of being a gentleman as his appearance indicated, he was merely a chattle personage, belonging to a butcher of Richmond, by the name of Lynham. There was nothing in his complexion or appearance any way that betrayed the slightest taint of Ethiopian blood, and he spoke both the English and German languages fluently and correctly.

A Business-like Dog. Yesterday afternoon, a little dog, about as big as two pieces of chalk, entered the Chief of Police's office, with a wag of a wag on his tail, and presented the clerk, Dr Barrus, with the following note:

"*Mr. Chief of Police*: I well know the value of your protection for my race, and have called on you for the third time, that I may be protected from harm the ensuing year; for which $2 are enclosed. You will please receive it and give my license.

Yours, &c., Watchy K."

The little chap, who belongs to Mr. S. Kneeland, Hanover street, waited with canine patience until his license was made out and delivered, when he trotted off, as proud as Lucifer, and as briskly as a race horse.—*Boston Bee.*

☞ An editor who has good paying subscribers, has offered up the following prayer:

"May they live in clover the rest of their lives,
Have plenty of cash, and—capital wives;
May they know no fear—do just right,
Be temperance men—never get tight!
We wish them full cellars and barns—
May they never neglect their immortal *concerns*"

☞ A fashionable lady at a watering place had a favorite lap dog, which she called Perchance. "A singular name for a beautiful pet, madam. Where did you find it?" "Oh," drawled she, most exquisitely, "It was named from Byron's dog. You remember where he speaks of it, and says:—"Perchance, my dog will howl!"

☞ A poor Irishman who applied for a licence to sell ardent spirits, being questioned by the Board of Excise as to his moral fitness for the trust, said "Ah, sure it is not much character a man needs to sell rum."

A Question.

Three men were employed to carry a stick of timber 12 feet long, the stick being of uniform size from end to end Two of the men, A. and B. took a small stick and placed it under the large stick, at right angles therewith. A taking hold of one end of said small stick, and B. carrying by the other end of said small stick,—C. (the third man) carrying by one end of the large stick.—How far from one end of the large stick must the small stick, by which A. and B carry, be placed, so that each man shall carry one third the weight of the large stick.

Answer next week.

FURS! FURS!!

Ladies wishing to purchase Furs will find it for their interest to call and examine the lot of furs I have just received, consisting in part of elegant

GERMAN FITCH,
Russia Fitch,
MOUNTAIN MARTIN,
and the various and fashionable kinds of
VICTORINES,
CAPES & CUFFS.

Being the largest and best stock of furs ever offered for sale in the city of Biddeford, very cheap for cash.

At No. 3 Crystal Arcade,
(next door to Messrs. Shaw & Clark's Jewelry Store.)
A. BLAISDELL.
Biddeford, Nov. 27, 1855. 1t48

DOOLEY'S
Merchants' Exchange Hotel,
STATE STREET,......BOSTON.
ON THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM.

Rooms per day, 50 cents.
Lodging per night, 37½ cents
Rooms per week, from $1 50, $2 00 to $3 00.

☞ A first class Restaurant is attached. This is the most convenient Hotel in Boston, for the man of business, being in the great centre of business.

Boston, Nov 21st, 1855. 3m48

Central Hall,

THE subscriber having leased the above hall, is prepared to let the same for balls, parties, lectures concerts, &c.
MORGAN & MORSE,
Corner of Liberty and Washington Street.

Calef Hall.

THE Cornet Band having leased Calef Hall, are prepared to let the same for lectures, concerts, balls and assemblies.

Application can be made to Geo D. Smith, at the store of Twambley & Smith, Main street, Saco. A. J. WOODMAN, Clerk.
Saco, Nov. 1, 1855.

3 GROSS Jaynes Medicines, received constantly on hand by D. L. MITCHELL.
Please call and get an Almanac for 1856, gratis.

1000 BOTTLES SOLD
In the City of Lawrence, at Retail, in 6 months!
A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE! THE GENUINE
Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup!!

THESE medicines are a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of humors, of however long standing, and when used according to directions, will effect a permanent cure in a short time, and with less expense than any other remedy. It is a scientific compound, eradicating disease and improving the health with a certainty beyond precedent or parallel. They cure Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, White Leprosy, Cancerous Humors, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Piles, Barber's Itch, old Mercurial and Fever Sores, removes Pimples, Eruptions, tooth and Mildew from the face, leaving the skin soft and smooth, without mark or scar. It draws Humors from the Stomach, Lungs, Head, and Eyes, improves the sight, when troubled with humors, and at once removes the difficulty. It is recommended by persons of the highest respectability, such as Mayor Warren, Dea. W. M. Kimball, A. W. Stearns, A. T. Sanborn, S. L. Thompson, J. H. C. Hayes, editor of Lawrence Courier, and a host of others who know of its efficacy.

Mrs. Jones, Methuen, was cured of Salt Rheum and Scrofula of 8 years' standing.
Timothy Covery, of Danvers, was cured of Scrofula.
Lation Borden, of Wellesley Ill., was cured of Scrofula when hope had almost died within him.
Miss Welsh, of South Danvers, was cured of Scrofula.
J. S. Stafford, of Lawrence, testifies to two cures of Scrofula, of very aggravated nature, and being himself cured of a bad humor.
Lucy Redman, of Lawrence, was cured of King's Evil of long continuance.
Mr. Digney, of Salem, was cured of an old sore of 20 years' standing.
Samuel Welsh, South Danvers, was cured of sore leg of 5 years' standing.
Charlotte Ryan, Lawrence, was cured of a bad humor occasioned by vaccination.
Mrs. Crosby, Lawrence, was cured of Erysipelas of 12 years' standing.
Mrs. Fernald, Lawrence, was cured of an aggravating case of cancer.
Rhoda Bronson, Fall River, was cured of humors of 6 years' standing, in 3 weeks.
James W. Hunt, of Lawrence was cured of Chronic difficulty of the chest. occasioned by humors.
S. L. Thompson, of Lawrence was cured of bad humor on the face.
Matthias Shore, New Bedford, was cured of bad humor on the face.
Mrs. L. Carlton, Lawrence, was cured of an unmistakable spider cancer.
L. D. Reed, Great Falls, was cured of Cancer, which

[redacted]

WRITING DESKS,
Work Boxes of all kinds.
Books, Stationery,
ROOM PAPERS,
PAPER CURTAINS,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES, and all kinds of Yankee Notions.
Dealers and all others are guaranteed a saving of 20 per cent. 3t

CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE.

NOW occupied by Thomas Wildes, corner of Foss and Granite Streets. Said house has six rooms finished. An excellent well of water on the premises. Inquire of Thomas Wildes or G. W. Pearson
Terms favorable.
Biddeford, Feb, 1856. 6w6

TOBACCO, SNUFF & PIPES.

CHEROOTS, Sixes, &c., &c., FOR SALE AT the Cigar Manufactory of J. B. WEEKS.
Liberty St. Biddeford. tf2

Fine Colors &c., &c.

10 lbs. Ultramarine Blue.
5 lbs. Chinese Vermillion.
5 lbs. English "
25 lbs. American "
2 lbs. Prussian Blue.
5 lbs. Antwerp "
10 lbs. Chinese "

For sale *low* at MITCHELL'S.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot situated on Franklin Street, belonging to the Subscriber. Said House is in a favorable location for a boarding House, or may be occupied by two families, has good conveniences for water, and a Stable adjoining. The Lot is large enough for two additional Houses. Will be sold on favorable terms.

Also, a farm containing 50 acres, situated in the upper part of Saco, near Buxton line, on the River Road.—There is a new barn on the premises, and a good growth of wood and timber on the lot.

Apply to ELLISON SEAVEY.
Biddeford, Jan. 19, 1856. 6mis2*

Rubbers! Rubbers!!

JUST received a good assortment of Haywood's Metallic Rubbers, the best articles in the market. At ROSS'S Liberty street.

CHARLES HARDY

HAS Twenty desirable House Lots within five or six minute's walk of the Mills, which he will sell very low. Prices from $50 to $375 per lot. Most of these lots are fenced and in a high state of cultivation.

Also, a handsome field of Grass Land for sale
Terms to suit purchasers.
Biddeford, June 1st, 1855. 22tf

Morgan & Morse,
No. 1, 3 & 4, SOMES' BLOCK,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
China, Porcelain, Glass and Earthenware. Also, in Wooden, Hollow and Brittania Ware.

Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to call here before purchasing elsewhere, as we shall sell all the above for the Lowest Cash prices.

FEARING & CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AND
Manufacturers of Cordage.
IMPORTERS OF
CHAINS, ANCHORS AND BUNTING
Offer for sale at 8 LONG WHARF and 2 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON.

A LARGE Assortment of Duck, Cordage Anchors and Chains, Bolt Rope Twine, Bunting, Windlass Gear, Paints, Oils, Naval Stores, &c., &c.
Boston, Jan. 16, 1855. 3m3

CIGARS.

CHOICE Cigars, of the most popular brands, for sale by J. B. WEEKS.
Liberty St. Biddeford. tf2

REMINISCENCES OF
Rev. Edward Payson,
By one of his Flock.
4 Sold by L. HODSDON

For Sale.

THE premises occupied by John Lunt on the Alfred Road, five miles from Biddeford Factory. The above consists of a house and barn and a good Blacksmith's Shop, a large garden spot and three acres of valuable land, for more information enquire as above. 36tf

BLACKSMITHING All kinds done at short notice, by J. N. ANTHOIN, Alfred Street.

OX-SHOEING, done at all times, by J. N. ANTHOIN, Alfred Street.

REMOVAL!

DR. MOORE has removed his office to Tuxbury & Hill's Building, East end of Factory Island Bridge. All orders promptly answered.
Saco, January 9th, 1854. 2tf

Macauley's England,
VOLUM 3d and 4th.
In Cloth 40 Cents per Volume.
In Paper 25 " "
4tf For sale by L. HODSDON.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!
THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS
OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE fiftieth edition, with One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the sacred obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hackneid Cough, Pain in the Side, Restless Nights, Nervous Feelings, and the whole train of dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married, any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, (post paid.) DR WM. YOUNG,
1y32 No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia.

MORGAN & MORSE'S
Furniture, Chair, Feather
—AND—
LOOKING-GLASS
Warehouse,
No. 1, 3 & 4, Corner of Washington and Liberty Sts. BIDDEFORD.

Having very much enlarged and improved our Furniture Ware Rooms, we offer for sale the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ever offered in this State, and equal to any in New England. We pledge ourselves to furnish all articles, in the household furnishing line, as low as articles of the same quality, can be had at any Manufactory in the United States.

Also, at all times, on hand a first rate assortment of

Live Geese,
RUSSIA & COMMON FEATHERS & BEDS
put up in the best order
CURLED HAIR, HUSK, PALM LEAF, COTTON AND EXCELSIOR MATTRASSES, TICKINGS, CUSHIONS,

Together with a first rate assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,

Both in Gilt and Mahogany Styles, to suit the most fastidious, and at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory. Those who may think that nothing can be bought in this city like Boston or Portland, are invited to call and examine our extensive Furniture Ware Rooms, and see for themselves, what Goods can be bought for at

MORGAN & MORSE'S
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse.

FOR SALE,
FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,
And other Valuable Real Estate.

THE following described Real Estate, comprising House Lots, and other property, eligibly situated in the villages of Saco and Biddeford, will be sold by the proprietors, at prices and on terms favorable to purchasers.

The House Lots, about 400 in number, are principally situated in Saco, between the Railroad Depots of Biddeford and Saco—a portion of them above the Railroad, and a portion below, in a pleasant and healthy location, and commanding a fine view of both villages. They are advantageously situated for the residence of persons having business in either Saco or Biddeford, being within six minutes walk of Main street and Pepperell Square, Saco, and five minutes walk of the Machine Shop and Cotton Mill of the Laconia, Pepperell and Water Power Corporations of Biddeford. A substantial Bridge, 375 feet long and 42 feet wide, resting on granite piers, and with sidewalks has been built across the Saco River, thus connecting the lots with Biddeford, and placing them within three minutes' walk of Smith's Corner. From this bridge a street is graded to the Railroad Crossing on Water street, which will be extended to Buxton Road. Other streets have been laid out, extending along the margin of the Saco River, and to Water street.

The new road recently laid out by the County Commissioners, extending into the country from Saco, will intersect with Market street, which passes across the above described bridge to Biddeford.

Besides the lots before mentioned, the proprietors have a dozen or more house lots for sale, on Spring's Island, contiguous to the bridge, and within two minutes' walk of the workshops and mills on said island.

They will sell also in lots of from one to five acres, as may be wanted, a tract of land adjoining that which is reserved for house lots. Said tract consists of 41 acres, and is situated on the Western side of the Railroad, and runs to the Buxton road, the line striking that road within a few rods of the Saco Depot.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of all lots sold by the proprietors, A. H. Boyd, Saco; D. E. Somes, Biddeford; Josephus Baldwin and Lawrence Barnes, Nashua, N. H.; William P. Newell, Manchester, N. H.

For further particulars, as to prices and conditions, inquire of D. E. SOMES, of Biddeford, agent for the proprietors. 5tf

A Good Farm For Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his situation, offers for sale his Farm on which he now lives, at a bargain, situated on the Portland Road, two miles from Saco village, containing about 175 acres of land, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land. It is a valuable Farm for the reason it is near a good market, easy transporting manure for the land, also the soil being easy to till and producing a good crop. If desired the Crop, Stock, and Farming tools will be sold with the Farm, at a fair rate, and possession given immediately, but if the Farm is sold separately, possession given February next.

For particulars, call on the Subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES TRULL.
Saco, August 28, 1855. 1t35

GREAT AMERICAN & FOREIGN OFFICE,
FOR SECURING PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS
Agency for Business with the
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON.
R. H. EDDY,
No 76 State Street, opposite Kilby St., Boston

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO INVENTORS.—The Subscriber, (late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office under the act of 1837) determined to present advantages in applying for Patents, superior to those offered inventors by others, has made arrangements whereby on applications prepared and conducted by him, THIRTY DOLLARS, (instead of $20 as paid back by others) will be remitted by him in case of failure to obtain a patent, and the withdrawal through him within thirty days after the rejection.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions surpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials given below prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove that at no other office of the kind, are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers and Drawings necessary to the procural of patents in this and foreign countries prepared, and advice rendered on legal and scientific matters, respecting inventions, or infringements of Patents. All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

Copies of claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington. Patents in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries, secured through agents of the highest respectability.

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office as Solicitor for procuring Patents. There were few, if any persons acting in that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.
EDMUND BURKE.
Late Commissioner of Patents."

From the present Commissioner.

"August 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office, as a Solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the Office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practioners with whom I have had official intercourse.
CHAS. MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

Cold! Colder!! Coldest!!!
Every grade of knit Under shirts and Drawers selling low at
R. L. BOWERS & CO.

Ebenezer Lord.
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAVE STONES,
MONUMENTS,
—of all kinds—

Tables and Fire Pieces executed by him with neatness and dispatch. Stone done at my shop, I will box up to send any distance by Stage or Railroad having worked at the business for more than twenty years, warrants all work to give satisfaction. 1t36

Shop on Chestnut street, next door to the Bakery.

LYMAN B. MILLIKEN,
BOOK-BINDER,
Having taken the bindery recently occupied by J. J. S. Randall,
No. 2 Cataract Block, Saco,

Is prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to him with neatness and expedition. Music, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c., bound to order. Old Books rebound, and Blank books ruled and bound to any pattern. Mr. M. hopes by diligence in business to verify the old adage of poor Richard, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee."
Saco, Nov. 28, 1854. 48—tf

WOOD LAND
AND HOUSE LOTS
IN BIDDEFORD.

THE Saco Water Power Company, wishing to reduce its real estate, now offer for sale from *One Acre to One Hundred Acres* of good farming land, most of which is well covered with wood and Timber, and located within about 1 of a mile from the village. Also a large number of House and Store Lots in the village. Terms easy
47tf THOMAS QUINBY, *Agent.*

Stillman B. Allen,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC.
And Commissioner for New Hampshire,
KITTERY, York County, MAINE.

WILL attend to Legal Business in the Courts of York and Rockingham Counties; and will pay special attention to the collection of demands and other business in Portsmouth and in Kittery, York and Eliot. He will also prosecute Pension, Bounty Land and other claims against the Government.

Refers to Hon. D. Goodenow, Hon. Wm. C. Allen and N. D. Appleton, Esq., Alfred, Me., and Wm. H. Y. Hackett and A. R. Hatch, Esqs., Portsmouth. 1y1

☞ The highest cash price paid for Land Warrants.

METALIC BURIAL CASES; Mahogany Walnut and Pine Coffins, or sale at ABRAHAM FORSSKOL'S Shop, Cross Street, Saco Me.
Jan. 7, 1854.

STONE TOOLS made to order, by J. N. ANTHOIN, Alfred Street.

LARD OIL, FLUID, AND CAMPHENE, of the best quality, for sale by
GEO. I. GOODWIN, SACO. 3m44

Hope springs Exulting from its Use,
while Doubts fleeing away,
give place to Conviction
most Triumphant.

Be kind enough, Reader, to give your attention one moment, and you will learn what

C. A. RICHARDS'
ABBOTT BITTERS
ARE GOOD FOR.

They have been made and sold 40 years,—8 years by the present proprietor, and note this great truth; he has facts facts in his possession, showing that they *have cured and helped thousands yea thousands of cases of*

INDIGESTION.

Nervous Debility,	Sickness at the Stomach,
Derangement of the Digestive Functions,	Water Brash, Humors,
Depression of Mind and spirits,	Colds and Coughs,
Oppression after Eating,	Costiveness Jaundice,
Acid Stomach,	Flatulency, Rheumatism,
Sick Headache,	Female Obstructions,
	Loss of Appetite,
	Pain in the Side,

AND
Torpor of the Liver & Bowels.

Reader! You are appealed to earnestly Don't say "if I only could believe this to be true! I have some of the above complaints, and I would take the medicine at once if I could only gave confidence" IT IS TRUE; it is an honest truth, if ever there was one spoken. Come then, if your mind is irritable, discontented, and gloomy, if you have severe Colic Pains after eating your food, —if your body is going to waste, or your strength to fail you,—if your countenance assumes a haggard and sallow aspect,—if you have a difficulty in lying on your left side,—if your skin is dry and shrivelled,—if you have an appetite weak and variable, and perhaps entirely destroyed,—if your whole system is languid, especially during the process of digestion,—if you have a constant uneasy feeling in the stomach,—why, you have only a fit of INDIGESTION! and these great bitters are made to cure Indigestion, and they will do it; too,—and all its attendant ills; and while at first it gently stimulates the Stomach, cleansing and removing these troublesome agents.

IT ACTS UPON THE SKIN,

Removing MORBID or VITIATED HUMORS, beautifying the face, kindling fire and energy in your entire frame, then, Reader, will the world *no longer look dark and gloomy; no longer* will your dearest hopes be banished and thrust aside, but with

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

You will go forth into the world, to say with thousands of others, C. A. Richards' Abbott Bitters have done wonders for me. Living witnesses are ready to testify to the statement above made. Thirty years and upwards old Doctor Abbott introduced this medicine It has been eight years in the possession of Mr. Richards, neither of whom have advertised it, leaving it to its own merits, to work its own way. Now, in view of its great curative properties—in view of a duty which every one owes to the public, it is being put before the people as it should have been long ago, through the medium of the Press. The Label is Copyrighted, and each bottle, for the protection of the consumers and proprietor, bears the Portrait of Doctor Wm. Abbott, together with the signature of

C. A. RICHARDS, Proprietor.
1y30 89 ANN STREET, BOSTON.

DR. BAILEY.S
ALTERATIVE SYRUP.

IT was first prepared with reference to one bad case of Scrofula; and EFFECTED THE CURE. It was afterwards, for several years, used in numerous cases with similar success.

It has now become an effectual remedy in this disease. It has been used successfully by scores of persons who were afflicted with the following manifestations of Scrofula:

Ulcerating Tumors, Scald Head,
Diseased Eyes,

DISEASED SKIN, hot, dry, rough and eruptive, or cold pale, pasty or clammy and Sweating.

DROPSICAL EFFUSIONS, occasioning difficulty of Breathing, Bloating, extreme langour and frequent fatigue.

RICKETS or a softened and distorted condition of the Bones, Spinal Affections; White Swellings;

Deranged condition of the Digestive Organs, occasioning a loss of, or a ravenous and irregular appetite; Severe and protracted Costiveness or Chronic Diarrhœa;

Diseased Lungs, which had involved the sufferers in asthma, or hard Coughs; Hemorrhage; Emaciation and other symptoms of

FATAL CONSUMPTION.

Salt Rheum, Chronic, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia, Piles, Cancer Tumors.

And many other diseases and Humors when connected with a scrofulous condition of the blood.

The Doctor will visit and prescribe for all persons wishing to test his medicine, who request it, and who are willing to remunerate him for the services the amount charged for a visit at the same distance to his Regular Patients. The ALTERATIVE SYRUP is sold at his Office Cash on Delivery. No Agents wished, but well qualified Physicians, and *no deposits will hereafter be made.*

Made and Sold by
34 WM. BAILEY, M. D., Saco, Me.

CURTIS'S HYGEANA,
—OR—
INHALING HYGAN VAPOR,
—AND—
CHERRY SYRUP,
for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Lungs, price $3 per package, for sale by
10tf D. L. MITCHELL, Saco.

FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
No. 6, Central Block, Biddeford,

IS the place to get Miniatures as cheap as the cheapest, and warranted to be better than can be obtained at any other place in this county, or no charge will be made.

E. H. McKENNEY,
BIDDEFORD.

HATS, CAPS,
AND TRUNKS.

For sale by the subscriber, a well selected stock of

SILK & MOLESKIN HATS,
Fall & Winter Styles.
MENS' SILK PLUSH,
FUR AND MOHAIR
Winter Caps,
CLOTH CAPS,
YOUTHS & CHILDRENS' HATS & CAPS,
and a great variety of
HUNGARIAN & KOSSUTH
HATS.
—ALSO—
Trunks, Carpet Bags,
Umbrellas,
BUCKSKIN MITTS,
GLOVES &c., &c.
All Cheap for Cash. A good assortment
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES,
for sale as above named, by A. BLAISDELL.
At No. 3 Crystal Arcade, Biddeford.
Biddeford, Nov. 27, 1855. 1t48

MODEL
Melodeons.

THE following are but a few among the many high testimonials voluntarily given in commendation of the superior qualities of the MODEL MELODEONS, manufactured by Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN.

From Mr. Gustave Satter, the Pianist and Composer.
NORFOLK HOUSE, ROXBURY. Nov. 7, 1855.
Messrs Mason & Hamlin—Gents—I am very much pleased with your Model Melodeons, having never seen any that would compare with them in quality and purity of tone or quickness of action. They are really a very nice, and most desirable parlor instrument.
(Signed) GUSTAVE SATTER.

From Lowell Mason, Doctor of Music.
After having carefully examined the Melodeons of Messrs Mason & Hamlin, I am enabled to say, that in my opinion, they are *decidedly superior* to any others with which I am acquainted. LOWELL MASON.
New York, July 1. 1851.

From Mr. George F. Root, the Popular composer and Musician.
HENRY MASON, Esq., DEAR SIR:—Having had an opportunity of examining Mason & Hamlin's Model Melodeons, I am happy to bear testimony to their great excellence. In general characteristics, and especially in quality, and uniformity of tone and tuning, they seem to me to be superior to any that I have yet examined.
Yours very truly.
GEORGE F. ROOT.

From Mr. S. A. Bancroft, Conductor of Music and Organist at the Mount Vernon, (Rev. Mr. Kirk's) church, Boston.
BOSTON, August 4, 1854.
Messrs. MASON & HAMLIN—Gentlemen—I have examined with pleasure the "Model Melodeons, manufactured by you, and am happy to say that, in my opinion they have not been equaled by any manufactured. I will not speak of their various points of excellence in detail, for your instruments need no recommendation—*they speak for themselves.*
Very truly yours, S. A. BANCROFT.

Much more testimony might be produced of like nature, showing the superior quality of the "*Model Melodeon*," but it is thought that the above is sufficient.
The above Instruments are now on hand and for sale by

Messrs. Adams & Horton,

Who having recently formed a connection in the MUSICAL BUSINESS, are now prepared to attend to its instruction in all the departments usually taught. *The Vocal Department, Singing Classes*, private Instruction in the *Elementary Rules*, and *Vocalizing* will be under the direction of O. D. ADAMS, as formerly, and the *Instrumental* will be conducted by L. R. HORTON, who will give instruction upon the PIANO, GUITAR, MELODEON and SERAPHINE; also, *Thorough Base*, to all who may be desirous of his services.

The above Gentlemen have made arrangements for keeping *PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, BANJOS*, and other Musical Instruments.

New & Second hand for sale or to let, on the most reasonable terms. Samples of which may be seen at their

Musical Ware Rooms,
—OVER—
Mr. Hodsdon's Book Store,
SACO, MAINE.

HALLET & DAVIS' celebrated Pianos, with patent Suspension Bridge and Copper Bearings for sale by the above. A sample of which may be seen at their Musical Ware Rooms.

All desirous of purchasing a SUPERIOR TONED INSTRUMENT, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Second hand Pianos or Melodeons taken in exchange for new ones.

All Pianos and Melodeons sold by them are warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and be kept in tune for one year, free of expense to the purchaser. All tuning attended to with promptness.

Saco, January 21, 1856. 1t52

LADIES
WHO THINK OF PURCHASING
FURS,
*Will find
it FOR THEIR
INTEREST to examine the new lot I have just received.*
THIS STOCK
Is one of the largest, and contains as choice a variety of STONE MARTIN, GERMAN AND RUSSIA FITCH, MOUNTAIN MARTIN, and all the various kinds of VICTORINES, CAPES PELERINES, & CUFFS, as has ever been offered in this market.
WM. PERKINS,
46 Main Street, Saco.

Rev. Walter Clarke's
EUROPEAN COUGH REMEDY,

FOR Coughs of every description, for Bronchitis, Hoarseness and chronic pulmonary complaints in general. It is the most successful remedy, and is deserving the confidence and a fair trial by all who are suffering from the above disorders. I believe that in all these disorders IT HAS NO EQUAL. During the past year I made up near ten thousand bottles, and have received hundreds of letters, many of them from persons who had been suffering for months, and some even for years, and who had tried everything that had been recommended by physicians and friends in vain, but by the blessing of God they were speedily cured by the European Cough Remedy.

Family Pills.

The sale of my Family Pills is also rapidly increasing.—They are excellent in Billious and Liver Complaints—They are so compounded that they act at once upon the stomach and bowels, the kidneys and the skin, and, I believe, are equal to anything of the kind, in this or any other country. Price 25 cents per box.

The European Cough Remedy and Vegetable Family Pills, are prepared by Rev. WALTER CLARKE, Cornish Me., late Apothecary and Pharmaceutical Chemist in one of the manufacturing towns of England, by whom agents are supplied.

For sale by Tristam Gilman, Saco, and at the Union and Journal Counting Room, No. 1, Central Block, Biddeford. 20tf

WINGATE,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Nos. 12 and 13 Franklin Avenue,
Between Court and Cornhill Sts., Boston.

CENTRALLY located,—Convenient for all,—not in costly apartments, nor subject to high rents.

Under these circumstances, being a practical Hatter, and having had long experience in the business, he can sell the best Moleskin Hats, (usually sold for $5,) at the low price of $4. Terms Cash.

On hand at all seasons, the best quality of Hats of the most approved fashions. Hats made to order, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen, by sending the size of the head, can have a hat forwarded by express to any part of the Country.

All kinds of Hats repaired at short notice. 10

Piano Forte Instruction.

MR. C. H. GRANGER will resume his lessons upon the Piano Forte. Those who wish his services will please apply at his house on Summer street.

Any one wishing to purchase a fine Æolian Attachment at a much reduced price, will do well to call and see the same for sale at the same place.

Piano Fortes tuned at short notice.
June 21st, 1855. tf—25

EMERY & LORING,
COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SACO.
OFFICE—Main (corner of Water) Street.
MOSES EMERY. 45 S. V. LORING.
N. B. The highest price paid for Land Warrants.

Dr. T. Haley,

Having purchased the office and practice of Dr. Haskell so well and so favorably known, offers his services to the public in every department of his profession. He hopes by faithfulness and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Office—No. 9, Central Block, Biddeford.

In leaving my office I with pleasure recommend my successor, Dr. Thomas Haley, as one every way qualified for the duties of his profession and worthy of the patronage of my friends and all who wish the services of a Dentist. He performs every operation in a neat and satisfactory manner.
W. H. HASKELL.

ALVAN BACON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Office and Residence, South Street, Biddeford. 5tf

EBENEZER SHILLABER,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office, in Central Block, Biddeford. 5

ALEXANDER F. CHISHOLM,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW
SACO.
OFFICE—In Deering's Block, opp. Gordon's Ho

MARK J. DENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
3m SOUTH BERWICK, MAINE. 26

I. S. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SANFORD

FOREST BUDS.
By Florence Percy.
4tf At HODSDON'S.

L. A. PLUMB,
Surgeon Dentist
AND PHRENOLOGIST.—Office on the corner of Liberty and Laconia sts. over Dr. Peirson's Apothecary Store, Biddeford. 51t

Hill Side Church,
By Dr. Chickering.
4 Sold by L. HODSDON.

500

COAT and Pant makers wanted, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given; at No. 1 Biddeford House Block. A. BEAMAN.

Burning Fluid,

CAMPHENE, and PHOSGENE GAS. Fresh supply just received, and for sale by
tf—38 D. L. MITCHELL

BLEACHED Shellac very white, for sale by
22 D. L. MITCHELL.

ON MANHOOD,
ON ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.
Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand:

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.
BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The Important fact that the many alarming complaints originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE is, in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled TO CURE HIMSELF PERFECTLY, AND AT THE LEAST POSSIBLE COST, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day

Sent to any address, gratis, and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard Street, New York City. 6mos38

BOOKS OF
National Interest!
LIFE OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON
BY WASHINGTON IRVING,
In 3 Vols., $2 per Vol.—Vol 1 and 2 now ready.

Private Correspondence of
Henry Clay.
One Vol. Octavo $2,50.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF
American Literature,

Embracing Personal and Critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present time with

225 Portraits; 425 Autographs; 75 Views of Colleges, Libraries, and Residences of Authors; and Steel Engravings of Benjamin Franklin and J. F. Cooper.

Two Royal Octavo Vol—1500 Pages.
Price, $7.00.

These three works are sold only by Agents.
LEWIS HODSDON, Cataract Block, Saco,
Agent for York County.
Saco, January 18, 1856. 1t4

HARDWARE, PAINT, OIL, GLASS, VARNISHES, &c., for sale by
GEO. I. GOODWIN,
MAIN STREET, SACO. 3m44

For "Plymouth Buck Gloves" and Mitts.
R. L. BOWERS & CO.

CLARKES' COUGH SYRUP for sale by
38 D. L. MITCHELL

HORSESHOEING Particular attention given to Horse Shoeing. by J. N. ANTHOIN, Alfred Street.

HAVING returned to Saco, and resumed the Hardware and Paint Business, I shall be pleased to see my old and new friends at the store under the York Bank, Main Street, Saco.
GEO. I. GOODWIN.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST received a large assortment of New Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Quicksteps, Schottisches, Instruction Books, &c., &c. Any music not on hand will be furnished at short notice.
4tf by LEWIS HODSDON.

NOTICE.

Treasurer's Office.
City of Biddeford, Jan 25

ALL persons having accounts against the City of Biddeford for the present municipal year are requested to present the same for payment prior to Feb. 15, 1856.

And all Tax payers, whose taxes are not paid, are hereby notified to attend to the payment of the same immediately, without fail.
L. LORING, Jr. Treas. of Biddeford.

INCIDENTS IN
WHITE MOUNTAIN HISTORY,
By Rev. B. G. Willey.
1t1 Sold by LEWIS HODSDON.

Piano Forte Instruction.

A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly acquainted with Piano Forte music, is desirous of obtaining a class. Enquire of the Editor of the Union
Biddeford, Nov. 29, 1855. 1t48

PORTRAIT PAINTING!

MR. CHARLES H. GRANGER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Biddeford and Saco, that he will be happy to paint portraits from the life, or to make enlarged portraits from Daguerreotypes for those who may favor him with their patronage.
Rooms at his house on Summer St., Saco.
Jan. 19th 1856. 1t4

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
4 For February at Hodsdon's

500 Coat Makers Wanted.

WANTED immediately, Coat and Pant Makers, at No. 12 Central Block, to whom constant employment will be given.
Biddeford, Aug. 9, 1855. C. E. HILTON.

Tar, Oakum and Tarred Paper,
For sale by GEORGE I. GOODWIN.
Saco, January 13, 1855. 2m5

JUST received, a few cases of Gents extra wide CALF BOOTS. At Ross's Store Liberty St.

HARPER'S & PETERSON'S MAGAZINES for January 1856, received by D. L. MITCHELL.